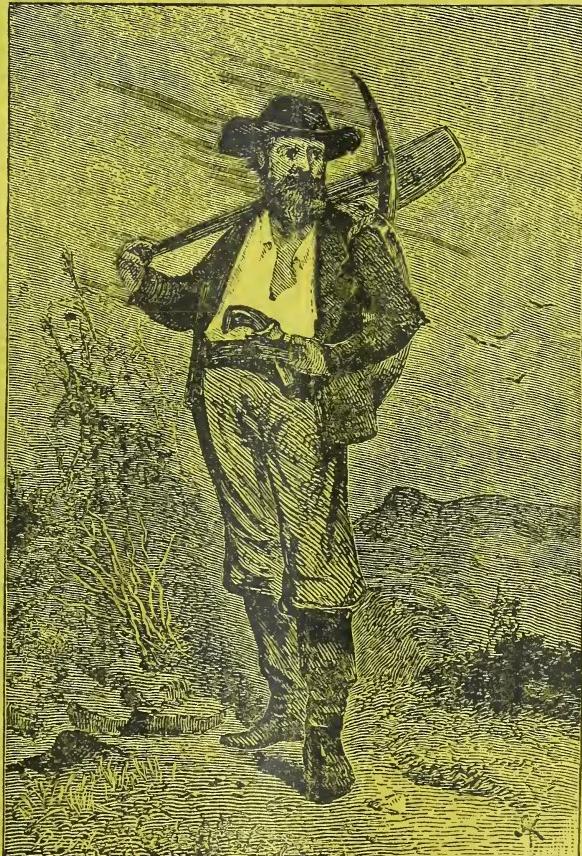


21

THE Gold Mines of North Carolina.



COMPLIMENTS OF THE —————
North Carolina Gold Mining and Bullion Co.
—————
18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The North Carolina
Gold-Mining and Bullion Company,
(INCORPORATED)

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,000,000.
Shares, \$10.00 each (Non-Assessable).

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

PRESIDENT.

ADELBERT WILKOSZEWSKI.

Secretary.

DR. HENRY KEYES.

Treasurer,

HENRY H. KANE.

DIRECTORS.

H. M. KEYES, M.D., STAPLETON, S. I. M. F. FLOWERS, NEW YORK.

WM. J. NODINE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. CHAS. HANSON, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A. WILKOSZEWSKI, NEW YORK.

Company's Property.

McDowell County, N. C. Uwharrie River, Randolph, Davidson
and Montgomery Counties, N. C.

*Direct Connection with all Stock Exchanges by means of Gold and Stock
Exchange Telegraph and Ticker.*

For Particulars as to Sale of Stock and Lease of Free Claims, see pages 11 and 30.

IMPORTANT—The proceeds of the Stock now being sold is to be applied solely to the purchase of Mines and Mining Land, and for the further development of the Company's properties. So resolved and guaranteed at meeting of Directors, held October 5th, 1891.

MAP OF 7½ MILES OF THE UWHARRIE RIVER IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, N.C.
FROM AN ACTUAL SURVEY MADE BY COUNTY SURVEYOR H A HENDERSON, C.S.

Map of (1st Section of) our Uwharrie River Property, showing number of Paylog Gold Mines on tributaries to same and owned by various Companies.



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From The New York SUN, June 7, 1891.

MILLIONS in GOLD and GEMS.

A WONDERFUL NEW EL DORADO IN THE NORTH CAROLINA MOUNTAINS.

Diamonds and Other Precious Stones, Gold and Many Rare Minerals Found in Marvelous Muddy Creek Valley—Where Gold Dust is the Every-day Currency—Geological Marvels which Astonish the Scientific Men—Gold Mines which Have Produced More than Two Millions Each—Only Twenty-four Hours from New York—Four Men Take \$40,000 in a Month from the Edge of a Swamp.

Smashing a Monster Diamond on an Anvil to Test it—Twenty-eight Pound Nugget.

Ninety-nine New Yorkers out of one hundred if asked where the precious metals are mined in the Atlantic States would probably declare off-hand that there is no gold mine worthy of the name east of the Mississippi River, and yet it is a fact that within twenty-four hours of this metropolis there live people who do their trading and pay their taxes with gold dust and nuggets which they have dug from the valleys in which they live.

The true story of the mineral wealth of western North Carolina and northwestern Georgia is a record that seems to border so closely on the fabulous that it will arouse incredulity as well as astonishment. The easily verified features of the narrative are second in interest only to the history of the Pacific coast El Dorado. The California gold excitement was, indeed, the principal cause of the non-development of the partially discovered riches of these eastern mountains. The war and subsequent demoralization were later causes, and it has not been until very recently that the wealth of the region has been investigated by competent experts, and with marvelous results. Where one million has already been taken out by negroes and poor whites, with rude shovel and pan, many more millions are waiting to be brought to light by intelligent labor and adequate machinery.

Get into a Pullman car in Jersey City, at 4:30 o'clock some afternoon, and leave the same car the next afternoon at Marion, the County seat of McDowell county in western North Carolina. The

town is about fifty miles east of Asheville, the new mountain resort where Vanderbilt is building his magnificent country mansion. It is a town in process of transformation just now, is Marion. It is enjoying a boom, and speculation in town lots is rife. The splendid scenery and climatic advantages and the completion of a new railroad are the reasons for the burst of prosperity, and not the mineral wealth hidden near by.

A SUN reporter, who had reached Marion by the afternoon train, from the North, a few days ago, went into one of the village stores to make a small purchase. Bending over opposite sides of the counter were the shopkeeper and a customer, a tall, bronzed, roughly dressed countryman who apparently had just come in from his farm wagon. Between the two was a small pair of jeweler's balances. In one pan were several small weights, and in the other a little heap of bright yellow grains and dust.

"I can allow you only 85 cents a pennyweight for that dust," the shopkeeper was saying.

"It's worth 95," was the reply. "There's a nugget that'll weigh four pennyweights, purer than coin and worth more'n a dollar a weight."

"But it isn't clean dust. It won't average over 85 cents."

The customer had picked out the goods he wanted, and after more haggling a bargain was struck. Then the shopkeeper went to his safe and brought out an ordinary glass tumbler almost filled with gold dust

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and nuggets. On top was a rough, porous-appearing lump, about as large as a pecan nut. The shop-keeper said it was worth about \$15. The tumbler-full of gold weighed rather more than three pounds, and was worth about \$1,000. It had been nearly six weeks in accumulating, and the owner intended sending it to the mint in a few days to be coined, according to his usual custom. A large part of his out-of-town trade, he said, was carried on with native gold as the medium of exchange. He had become so expert in handling the dust that he could tell almost at a glance where it had come from. Its color varied considerably. Some of it was a very light straw color, as though there was silver in it, while the other was much darker and more coppery.

Gold is found in North Carolina in localities too



\$40,000 IN GOLD TAKEN FROM THIS SPOT.

numerous to mention, from the central portion of the State almost to the Tennessee boundary. The yield with primitive slave labor for twenty-five years before the war was sufficient to keep employed a mint at Charlotte, where more than \$5,000,000 was coined. Yet little has been done with improved methods and machinery to develop the hidden riches of a wide extent of territory. Deposits have been discovered recently and tested with results which, if told of some newly explored corner of the Pacific coast, would start a fresh gold fever through the country. It need not be said that the field will be no longer neglected. Already the most valuable properties have been bought by strong holders, and late comers must make new discoveries

for themselves, for no known rich mining lands are on the market in any shape.

For several months the fame of a little valley in the southern part of McDowell county has been spreading among geologists. Prominent experts from college faculties and from abroad have visited it and have been amazed by what they have seen there. Their interest has been aroused not by the value of mineral wealth displayed, but by the wonderful variety of rare geological treasures profusely exposed. It is said that there is but one other spot in the world, and that in Australia, where so great a variety of geological riches has been brought to light in so small a space. It is an opening of the earth's richest treasure house at a point where neither glaciers nor great cyclic changes have succeeded in concealing the secret. The precious metals occupy an unimportant space in scientific estimation in the long list of rare things that are found there. Diamonds and other gems are included among them. It is not surprising that when a man walked into Tiffany's in Union Square last winter with a diamond weighing five and one half carats, which he said had been found in a spring in North Carolina, the great jewelers politely expressed doubts about the truth of the story. But they believed it after their expert had visited the spot and investigated the whole matter, and since then Tiffany & Co. have bought a good many precious stones from the same North Carolina valley.

Already there have been taken from this same little valley rubies, sapphires, beryl, moonstones, jasper, garnets, zircon, gold (\$1,000,000 or more), silver, copper, platinum, lead, iron, mica, kaoline, besides the rare and unfamiliar minerals, no less than 56 on the list thus far. It is little wonder that enthusiastic college professors who have gone there to stay a day or two have remained a month and then gone away filled with amazement by the successive surprises of their visit.

Muddy Creek Valley is the name of this spot of many marvels. It is a winding irregular valley, averaging less than half a mile wide and about ten miles long. It was a spot rather difficult to reach until about a month ago. Now the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago road runs within about two and one-half miles of it. Formerly it was necessary to drive sixteen miles from Marion over a so-called road, where progress could be made at the rate of three miles an hour if you were lucky. The trip

from the new railroad to the valley is by no means an easy one. It is a wild, rugged, picturesque country. The bed of a boiling stream is the public highway for a part of the distance. The water is not more than a foot deep, but through it you must drive in one place for twenty rods or more. The rushing stream is little more than axle wide, and the trees on either side hem it in. If you are on foot you must not attempt to go by the road unless you are prepared to wade. You must follow a faint trail over the hills, which will lead you to your destination by another route.

When you enter the mountain-inclosed valley you cannot fail to be impressed by the beauty of the scene. You make your way from a heavily timbered hill down to the bank of turbid Muddy Creek, and ford the stream. The mountains about you are

lived in what was then an almost untouched wilderness. Settlers came in small numbers and began to wash the gravel over which the mountain streams ran. They got good returns with even the crude manual methods which they employed. For years they used only the shovel and pan. Four or five pounds of earth were put into a broad shallow pan and shaken and washed, gradually letting the earth escape over the edges until less than a teaspoonful remained. The gold if any there was, would be found in these dregs, kept there by its greater specific gravity. A single speck of the yellow metal is called a "color," several specks several "colors." Tiny nuggets weighing from one to several grains were often found, but the average yield was perhaps fifteen cents per pan. But this meant good returns, for at that rate an industrious miner could earn \$10 a day, which in those days was very high wages.

But it was crude work. Much of the gold was lost by the careless process of washing. This gave rise to the old belief which still obtains among the old miners of the region, that gold grows. They say that if gravel once washed is left to lie undisturbed for five or six years and then again treated by hydraulic process it will yield as much more gold as it did originally. This is quite true of the old workings in North Carolina, but the reason is not to be found in the processes of nature, but in the imperfection of man's work. The prevalence of this idea that gold grows has led the natives to re-wash some of the gravel in North Carolina river beds no less than five or six times, and each time at a profit. No doubt all this gold-bearing earth could be profitably reworked still again by modern economic processes, for the hydraulic treatment of earth bearing free gold can now be applied with profit if the yield is only a few cents per ton.

When the California gold excitement of 1849 reached the East there was a stampede from the Georgia and North Carolina gold fields to the new El Dorado. Nearly all the white men started for the land of gold where fortunes were to be made in a day. They left a sure thing for big chances, and some of them were glad they did it and some were not. In all these years little had been done in the North Carolina fields except primitive placer mining. Some progress had been made in hydraulic methods, but little or nothing has been done in the way of vein work, the digging and crushing of ore in stamp mills which yield \$100 where placer mining



PANNING FOR GOLD.

several of them more than a mile high. Their outlines are clear cut in the thin bracing air. The elevation of nearly 2,000 feet, with plenty of ozone to breathe, makes the sun's rays less oppressive than on Broadway on a warm day. The evidences of the search for gold are before you at first glance. The yellow stream, more discolored than the Missouri or the Sacramento, has not run clear for half a century, and all on account of the work it has had to do in washing the precious metal from the earth in which it was concealed. Moody Creek, it is said, was its name before the discovery of gold in its bed and banks, but that gave place to the present more appropriate appellation many years ago.

Gold was discovered in the vicinity of Muddy Creek Valley in 1827, according to the most reliable local records. Few people, white or black,

yields \$1, and the indolent slave owners who remained were content to go on in the same way. They found it profitable even with unskilled negro labor, and they were content.

James Upton's slaves worked the Muddy Creek gravel for about ten years before the war, and Upton grew rich out of the profits of their labor. A great deal of the gold which they washed out did not reach their owner's coffers, but they did turn over enough dust to enable him, as he expressed it, "to buy a new nigger every week" for nearly two years. Then the war came and Jim Upton's negroes became free. They refused to dig gold for him any more, even for wages, and the old man's wealth turned to poverty. The change broke him down, and though he lived until about two years ago he never amounted to much after losing his battalion of negro gold diggers. In cruel sarcasm, his wife was universally known in the neighborhood for years before his death as "Widow Upton," because "Jim was as good as dead." But old Jim while he lived was the best authority on the mineral history of the region in which he lived. He declared that fully \$1,500,000 in gold had been scraped from the bed and banks of Muddy Creek in the space not more than two miles long and nowhere more than fifty feet wide.

The biggest find ever made in the valley in gold was a monster nugget which local records say weighed twenty-eight pounds, and was worth about \$8,000. This was found by a white boy in 1855. A year or two later a negro woman found a lump weighing three pounds, worth nearly \$1,000. She took it home, chopped it in two with an axe, and divided it with her husband. They were slaves, and they hid the treasure until the war broke out, when they sold it. Of late years the big nuggets reported have varied from 30 to 60 pennyweights.

Old Bill Owens is the negro oracle of the valley. Uncle Bill is 90 years old and he is probably the richest negro in western North Carolina. He was never a slave, and he has dug gold for a living most of his active life. He declared that the negroes used to take the yellow metal from the earth, "not by pennyweights but by pounds," and he says nobody has any adequate idea of the true yield of the valley in slavery days. Uncle Bill used to employ other negroes to mine for him. He made a good thing of the discovery of gold in Jackson Creek soon after the war. He set up a Long Tom, a sort of sluice box eight feet long, in which water and earth are shaken, and put a boy at work with it. He

found about twenty pennyweights of gold, worth about \$20 in the bottom of the Long Tom that night. Uncle Bill had several hands at work on another little stream, and he transferred them all to Jackson Creek, and took out a small fortune before he exhausted the pay dirt. When the valley was divided into small claims, he says that Henry Clay owned one on Muddy Creek. Nobody knows whether the great commoner ever got any gold out of it.

After the war the land now considered of great mineral value gradually concentrated into rather few hands. Native mountaineers—half farmer, half miner—owned it in tracts of from 100 to 500 acres. They called themselves farmers because they usually cultivated a few acres about their homes, but most of their time was spent with the pick, shovel, and pan, instead of with the plough and hoe. Their firm conviction that gold grows has cost them fortunes, or rather it kept from their eyes riches which scientific searchers easily discovered. They reworked the old piles of earth until they ceased to yield gold in paying quantities under their crude appliances. Then they began to believe that the mineral value of the land had been exhausted. This was at about the time that Northern prospectors began to visit the long-forgotten fields in western North Carolina. It was directly owing to a visit of an old '49er that the Muddy Creek valley came into its present ownership. He had prospected in the vicinity a little when the news from California came East. He was quick to catch the fever, and he spent many years in Pacific coast mines. Three or four years ago he went back to North Carolina and looked the ground over with more experienced eyes. He discovered something which the natives had never looked for—some of the sources of the supply of loose gold in the river beds. He found some gold-bearing veins in the upper portion of Muddy Creek Valley. He brought the news North, and Northern capitalists became interested in the story. They investigated and made tests, and then began buying land. Private corporations were formed, and finally the whole valley and some land outside of it was secured by two or three concerns. In one of them two or three United States Senators are the principal stockholders, and an offer of twice par for some stock a little while ago didn't bring out a share. In fact, there are no opportunities in sight for investors in any part of the known gold territory. There are

mines near Charlotte, two miles east of Muddy Creek, which have yielded \$2,000,000 or more each, but they are owned by close corporations. In fact, the only way for an ambitious newcomer to profit by North Carolina's mineral advantages is to spy out some new treasure and secure a title to the land in which it lies.

The source of the gold in Muddy Creek has never been tapped, except by recent prospectors. The actual work of taking out ore has been delayed for three or four years by lawsuits. The neighbors of the former owners further down the valley heard of the discoveries of ore in veins, and, thinking to profit indirectly by the riches beyond their reach, they brought suit for damages to their farms by the deposit of earth brought down by the mud-laden stream. While these cases, involving in

rounding rock is called. The manner of locating a vein of gold-bearing quartz is interesting. It is usually traced by means of "float ore," so called. Loose stones upon the surface of the ground which contain gold are usually found either over a vein or where they would naturally roll by gravity or the action of water from the vein itself. It is a difficult matter very often, however, to locate a vein even when the float ore indications are abundant.

There is another peculiarity of this strange region of geological marvels. John Sprouse, Superintendent of the Marion Bullion Company, which owns a large part of the Muddy Creek Valley, expresses the conviction that the whole valley was once the bed of a large river. Mr. Sprouse was returning from a visit to one of the veins on a mountain side and was walking through a piece of pine woods with a *SUN* reporter and two or three miners when he broached this theory.

"That's the only way that I can account for the fact," he said, "that we find placer gold in a layer of gravel almost anywhere we dig on these hillsides. I'll warrant you'll find it in paying quantities, too, anywhere you try for it."

"Suppose we test it right here," suggested the newspaper man.

"Agreed," replied the superintendent, and he directed a miner with a pick and shovel to dig a hole where the party had stopped. The location was nearly 100 feet higher than Muddy Creek, and about a quarter of a mile distant from it.

The miner scraped away the pine needles and vegetable mould, and dug through three or four inches of soft soil until he struck a layer of coarse earth or gravel, such as Sprouse had said would be found. He filled a pan with this, and it was carried to the house to be washed out. On the way, just for a joke, another panful was taken from the middle of the mountain road.

Reaching the superintendent's house, one of the miners panned both samples under a stream of water running from a trough. The dirt from the middle of the road showed two or three "colors." That dug under the pines in the woods was really rich. It contained a tiny nugget weighing two or three grains and several smaller bits of colors. A man might net bigger returns than at any kind of skilled labor by simply shoveling dirt from under those pine trees on the mountain side and washing it in an old pan at a water spout.

The richest deposit of gold in the Muddy Creek



A PANFUL FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD.

the aggregate very heavy claims, were pending, nothing was done in the way of mining. These claims have recently been settled, and the active work of mining will soon be undertaken. But the work of prospecting has been thoroughly pushed during the interval, and it has yielded results, some of which are outlined above. So far no less than thirty-one veins of gold ore have been uncovered and tested. They are from two inches to three feet wide, the average being more than 10 inches. They are each about a mile long, and they assay from \$40 to \$180 per ton. It is a free-milling quartz in every case, and generally soft enough to be taken out with the pick without blasting. It is an interesting and unusual fact that not only does the vein matter itself contain gold, but the metal is found in paying quantities also in the walling, as the sur-

Valley is undoubtedly in a strange swamp in its very centre. The swamp is a sort of pit, into which the mineral wealth of the basin would naturally settle. No man has ever yet been able to explore it. It is not large in area, but it is a treacherous, dangerous spot. The writer, in skirting its borders with no sign of danger, suddenly found his foothold disappearing. In an instant he was half to his knees in a peculiar, vari-colored quicksand, that required lively gymnastics to escape from. A man named Smalley and three others who owned the swamp several years ago took \$40,000 in gold from the edge in less than thirty days. The mire and quicksands prevented their doing more though the deposit grew richer every foot they advanced. One of the first things done by the present owners was to dig a canal, at considerable expense, to drain this swamp. It was almost completed when the banks suddenly caved in upon the ten men at work, and it was with greatest difficulty that they succeeded in escaping with their lives. Since then such a strong superstition regarding the spot has seized the native miners that not one of them can be induced to work there for any wages. The swamp has been drained partially by the canal, and within a year this work will be completed so that the search for gold can be prosecuted without danger.

Graveyard Hollow is another spot believed to be underlaid with a rich deposit of gold. It is an old abandoned graveyard in the woods with high mounds of earth and tumble-down headstones marking the graves. Dates ranging from 1837 to 1870 were found on these stones by the *Sun* correspondent, and apparently about 200 bodies have been buried there. Whether these will be disturbed in the ruthless search for mineral wealth cannot be said yet.

It is the gems found in the valley which most excite the wonder of geologists and other scientific men. They never kill a turkey or a chicken in the valley now without looking in its crop for a possible ruby or diamond. Several precious stones have been found in this way. The bright, hard crystals to be found in the sand have a great attraction for the fastidious fowls, which would line their stomachs with a full assortment of jewels, instead of common gravel, if they could find them. It is only three or four years since it was known that there were gems of any value in the valley. Pretty baubles had often been found in the sand or earth, but it was not supposed they were worth anything. The first known diamond to be discovered was a monster, and its fate

was such as would make a lapidary tear his hair in exasperation.

A beautiful, clear, white stone was picked up by a native miner, who showed it to his friends after finishing his day's work. It was a brilliant crystal, even in its rough state, and as large as a walnut. The men all admired it, and it was noticed that it still sparkled after dark. It was suggested that only a diamond would show such brilliancy at night, and the stone was examined with renewed interest. Various tests to prove its real nature were suggested. Finally, one individual who assumed to know all about it said that a diamond was the hardest substance in the world, and that if the crystal was really a gem, it would resist unharmed all attempts to break



TAKING A SAMPLE OF EARTH HAP-HAZARD IN THE WOODS.

it. He advised testing the stone with a blow of a hammer on an anvil. If it was worth anything it would not break. The finder consented and the test was applied. When the sledge struck the beautiful stone of course it flew into more than a dozen pieces. It was decided that the crystal was not a diamond, but some of the fragments were so brilliant that they were preserved. A visiting geologist whose name the writer could not learn, got hold of one or two of the chips sometime afterward and promptly pronounced them parts of a diamond of great purity. The original stone would have been a gem of almost priceless value.

There are eighteen known existing diamonds from Muddy Creek Valley, all of them found within

a year. The largest, already mentioned, weighing five and one-half carats, is owned by Col. Henry C. Deming, of Harrisburg, general manager of the Marion Bullion Company. He values it at \$1,200, and he has a collection of miscellaneous gems from the valley worth several thousand dollars. Garnets are the most common stone found of any value. There is a wealth of these. Almost a peck of them tumbled out of one of the hydraulics one day. They are found loose and in stone. In one spot there is a mass of garnet rock in which they are studded as thick as plums in pudding. These, however, are of no value except as curiosities.

Another interesting spot is the vicinity of Rattlesnake Den, a mass of great rocks where a nest of eighteen or twenty rattlesnakes was broken up three or four years ago. Within a radius of 100



PANNING THE SAMPLE FROM THE WOODS.

feet, Prof. Alfred Free found seven extremely rare minerals, besides a great variety of more common matter. Almost side by side is rock hard as flint and talc soft as soap-stone, which can be cut with a knife. There is also a fine building stone of the quality of granite, but streaked with oddest color like the stripes of a leopard. It is called leopardite.

The deposit of mica is found near a steep mountain top. It is reached only after a hard scramble to a height of 2,200 feet. Only a small portion of the deposit has been uncovered yet. The mica is found in great layers embedded in rock and in the midst of a beautiful deposit of clay which is all the colors of the rainbow streaked in fantastic layers and looking something like the pattern of a Turkish carpet. A great patch of kaoline, soft and moist, in the midst of such a setting, appeared whiter than

the driven snow in winter. Most of the mica taken out thus far is not purely transparent, but speckled. It is found in fairly large sheets, however, many of them measuring six by eight inches. North Carolina, by the way, supplies nearly three fourths of the mica used in the world.

While in variety of geological riches no equal is known in this country of the Muddy Creek Valley there are several spots in North Carolina which have surpassed it in the production of gold. The territory around Charlotte has the best record. Gold was discovered there nearly thirty years before it was found at Muddy Creek. Tradition has it that a big lump of virgin gold found in 1799 was used as a weight to keep the door of his house from slamming by John Reed, of Cabarrus County, for three years. In 1802 he sold it to a jeweler at Fayetteville for \$3.50. The present product of gold in the State is not easily estimated. The returns furnished State officials show a product of about \$500,000 a year; but most of the gold mined in the State never make part of any official record. There are some sixty gold mines in Macklenburg county, five of which are in the city of Charlotte itself, and some \$2,000,-000 of Northern capital is invested in the industry.

The Rudisill mine, the largest in the State, is located near the terminus of Church Street, and the St. Catherine is within a stone's throw of the Richmond and Danville depot. From Independence Square, the steam from the exhaust pipes from the Point mine, near the end of Trade Street, can be seen easily, while from the site of the new town of Dilworth can be observed the works of the Summit Hill mine.

The main shaft of the Rudisill mine is 390 feet deep, and there are about 3,000 feet of tunnels. St. Catherine mine is about 400 feet deep. Within a short distance of the city are some very valuable mines, among which are the Capp's Hill, the Dunn, the Hopewell, McGinn, Arlington, Clark, Guarantee, Baltimore and North Carolina, Ferris, Black, Stephen, Wilson, Sampson, Hoover, Hemby mine, Henderson, Chinquepin, Mountain, and a number of others.

There are at least twenty mines in the county which are being constantly worked, and forty which are worked at irregular intervals. There are some extensively developed and prosperous mines in the adjoining counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, and Union. The ores vary considerably in quality, the lowest grade being about \$40 per ton and the highest \$180

per ton. The Rudisill mine has produced since it was first worked \$2,500,000 in gold, and the Copp's Hill about \$2,000,000.

Northern capital is becoming more and more interested in the mineral wealth of the South. It is a resource which has by no means been fully developed yet. The more common as well as the precious metals are found in paying quantities in the region which has been described. Iron in all its most valuable varieties is there in great abundance.

The great revival in the resources of the South now just opening will not fully develop until her marvelous mineral wealth has been uncovered. The South to-day in many respects has for the pioneer all the charm of a newly discovered country. Slavery blinded her people to the treasures at their doors. The war added its paralysis. Now they are once more in the full vigor of their manhood, and wonderful things will be told in the next few years of the South.



A MINER AT REST.

PART II.

The discoveries of gold and precious stones in western North Carolina amongst the mountains, in the valleys and the small streams that traverse them would seem almost like tales from fairyland were they not attested by thousands of inhabitants, newspapers that have sent their reporters there, competent mining engineers, geologists and scientists. Also and perhaps even more convincing, are the cold, unvarnished facts that the ignorant and half wild mountaineers do their trading with the country stores in virgin gold in nuggets and dust; that large jewelry firms, such as Tiffany & Company, have purchased diamonds found in this region, and that large nuggets and valuable deposits are almost weekly being discovered.

Should there still be any doubt in anyone's mind as to the richness of these new gold fields reference to the last official report of the State Geologist of North Carolina will forever set them at rest. But even better than this is the fact that a trip to these fields will soon convince any unbeliever of the facts we claim.

The North Carolina Gold Mining and Bullion Company was organized and incorporated with a capitalization of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) for the purchase and working of the vast mineral wealth of this region, and it promises to be one of the most successful companies that the history of gold mining has ever known.

The Company owns and controls land in McDowell County on Muddy Creek, and in Muddy Creek Valley, from which with even the crudest and most primitive methods of mining, over eleven million dollars in gold has already been taken, and where there are now in successful operation 22 large mines, with stamps, drills, crushers, amalgamators, etc., running day and night and controlled, several of them, by English capital.

The Company also owns a magnificent property in Davidson, Montgomery and Randolph Counties, viz.: A State Grant (from Governor and State of North Carolina) of twenty miles of the bed and

shores of the Uhwarrie River, from its source to its adit into the Yadkin River. On small streams emptying into the Uhwarrie are located 17 gold mines in active operation, some running day and night and paying handsome dividends. This most valuable property was purchased by the Company under a guarantee that *every cubic yard* of sand and gravel in its bed, etc., would, with ordinary placer mining (pan and shovel) produce from \$1.00 to \$5.00 in virgin gold. Besides this every rain and every flood brings down more gold from the mountains to enrich its gravel, and the mines on the small tributary streams are constantly washing down "tailings" containing wasted gold worth thousands of dollars. (See accompanying map.) Of this property **CHARLES G. MANN**, of Highpoint, North Carolina, probably the most capable, conservative and careful mining engineer in the State, writes in his report on the Hodge Tract: "Another New York party has acquired valuable mining ground close by in McDowell County and 18 miles of sluicing ground on the banks of the Uhwarrie River, in Randolph County, where I once sluiced out one ounce of fine gold (950) in eight hour's time. With great pleasure I see North Carolina coming to the front with capital and improved means to do justice to her immense mineral treasures."

To resume briefly regarding McDowell County, in which part of our land is located:

Some Pertinent Facts.

There are 22 Gold Mines in this County, the ore from which assays from \$50 to \$180 pure gold.

Two of these mines alone have yielded FIVE AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS DOLLARS IN GOLD (Russell and Copp's Hill).

There are eighteen known existing Diamonds found recently in Muddy Creek Valley alone. The largest (5½ carats) is owned by Col. Henry C. Deming, of Harrisburg, Pa. He has a collection of miscellaneous gems picked up in same county, worth several thousand dollars.

Garnets are found in large quantities. A rare form of Granite, for building stone, striped like a leopard's skin and called "leopardite," is also found there.

Prof. Alfred Free found, near Rattlesnake Den, within a radius of one hundred feet, seven of the rarest gems.

A man named Smalley (who owned the land) and three others took FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in gold from the edge of a swamp in 30 days' time.

Precious Stones have repeatedly been found in the crops of chickens and turkeys.

The following gems and metals have already been found in this County:

Diamonds, Rubies, Garnets, Sapphires, Beryl, Moonstone, Jasper, Zincorn, Silver, Copper, Gold, Platinum, Lead, Iron, Mica, and Kaolin, besides 56 other varieties of rare minerals and gems.

Most of these valuable deposits are upon the surface or near it, so that expensive tools, machinery, etc., will not be needed except in special instances.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 10, '91.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD MINING AND BULLION CO.,
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

In reply to yours of the 7th, I would state: The Uwharrie district comprises a belt from one to three miles in width, lying on each side of the Uhwarrie River and on the slopes of the Uhwarrie Mountains, in Montgomery and Randolph Counties, and extending twenty miles northward from the mouth of that river.

Mining was carried on here on a vigorous scale as early as 1825, and has been carried on without interruption, in a crude way, ever since.

There is no way of estimating the amount of gold taken from the district, as most of it has been done by a mixed lot of tributers and no account ever been kept, but that an immense amount has been taken out is evident from the work that has been done.

The bed of every creek and branch in the lower half of this district, and most of the hollows, have been worked out thoroughly, and after standing for a few years they were, in some cases, worked again, and this continued for a half dozen times, each time

the parties finding that it paid them well. This is accounted for from the fact that it being a mountainous county the rains are constantly washing the surface dirt into the streams, and the gold being disseminated through it by the breaking down of veins, is deposited in the beds of the streams, making them in some cases extremely rich.

Of late years a great many deposits on the sides of hills have been discovered and worked and the returns of some of them are most fabulous. For instance: The Sanders' find, where, with nothing but the shovel, pan and rocker, a *half bushel of gold was taken out in a month's time* by the native miners. Another instance, more recent, was of two parties taking out *a peck of gold in a week's time*, working only a few hours at night.

The gold is so widely disseminated throughout this district that almost any of the land owners will tell you that *if you can find a pan full of dirt anywhere on their land that does not show gold they will give you fifty acres.* Senator Hearst, one of the most successful mining men of the country, visited the district only a few months before his death and was so well pleased that he bought a large territory, intending to go into hydraulicing on an extensive scale.

The gold is mostly coarse, a great many pieces having been found weighing over a pound.

In the upper part of this district the gold is found in place, generally in sileiceous schists, and a number of English companies, quick to take hold of anything good, are now operating stamp mills, 130 stamps having been erected in the past few years within one mile of the river.

Respectfully,

C. G. VIELE.

I send by this mail a copy of "Ores of North Carolina," the latest geological work we have. I have marked paragraphs on pages 248, 325 and 327, and ask you to look at the large map in it. You will see by the note on map that ▲ means gold mines, and if you will look at the Uhwarrie River (marked around with lead pencil) you will see what a number they have placed near it.

C. G. VIELE.

PART III.

⇒ FREE CLAIMS. ←

HOW TO SECURE STOCK IN THIS COMPANY.

CAPITAL (\$2,000,000) TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
SHARES \$10 EACH, NON-ASSESSABLE.

The Income of the Company will be from

FIRST.—The working of valuable ore and gem deposits, pockets and placers on its property.

SECOND.—Ten per cent. of the gross value of all valuable discoveries made by owners of Free Claims.

THIRD.—The erection and operation of quartz crushers, electric drills and separators, furnaces, forges, houses, stores, etc., etc., on its property.

FOURTH.—The percentage paid by claim-holders for assaying, smelting, separating, refining and marketing gold and jewels mined on claims.

FIFTH.—The sale or working of tenth claims reserved by the Company, and which will become more and more valuable with each discovery of ore, nuggets or jewels, by adjoining claim-holders.

SIXTH.—Profits from co-operative store for sale of food, clothing, mining tools and utensils, etc., etc.

SEVENTH.—Profits of Bank and Hotel.

EIGHTH.—Profits from sale of valuable timber on reserved sections.

NINTH.—The purchase and sale of valuable mineral lands.

PECULIAR ADVANTAGES.

The stock of the Company will not only earn gratifying dividends, but will increase rapidly in market value with the working of first claims, new discoveries and the development of the Company's properties.

Besides this, the holder of each Mining Right or Claim which Stockholder receives, stands the chance of discovering on his Right or Claim a fortune of from Five Hundred Dollars to One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The stock is selling very fast. If you want to share in this bonanza you must be quick about it.

Shares of Stock cost \$10 each. With each purchase of stock the company gives one Mining Claim, 25x100 feet, on either its McDowell County or Randolph County property.

Each mining claim is leased to the shareholder by the company for 50 years, with privilege of re-

newing the lease for 50 years more if desired. This is done because the company's Charter will not permit of outright sale. Each claim is a perfect building lot in size and conformation and is of full value, aside from the chance of finding gold and precious stones on it. The claim is absolutely **FREE**, there

being no charge for it or its lease in any way or shape.

The holder of a mining claim may work it himself or the company will work it for him.

Every tenth claim in rotate order is reserved by the company for the benefit of shareholders, who do not own or work claims.

The company does not bind itself to give away claims beyond 90 days from date.

The company will sell only enough stock to make the necessary purchase of property, improvements and developments on its properties, erect mills, stamps, hydraulicing machines, &c.

Artisan SHAREHOLDERS will be employed at full wages in the company's work in preference to outsiders.

Each shareholder whose claim yields over \$500 in gold or gems must bind himself or herself to pay to the company 10 per cent. of its value for the benefit of non-working shareholders.

Thus, if John Jones or Richard Roe, for example, find a gold nugget on their claim worth \$2,000, they must, as soon as sold, pay to the company 10 per cent. of its gross value or \$200, which money will be credited to the earnings of the company.

The company will erect additional machinery, hire further labor and push the sluicing and hydraulicing work on the Uhwarrie River property, so as to increase its earnings and make the stock of the company exceedingly valuable.

The company owns nearly 20 miles of this valuable property, and it is estimated by experts that five miles of it properly worked ought to yield a dividend of 500 per cent.

The richness of the Uhwarrie River is inexhaustible, because every rain storm and the decay of rock, &c., on the mountain sides bring down fresh deposits of gold, besides the rich tailings constantly washing down from the ravines above.

SALE OF 1,000 SHARES.

One of the largest purchasers of stock is Mr. C. G. Viele, of Salisbury, N. C., who knows and lives in the district, and feels no hesitation about the results. He has just taken \$10,000 worth of stock.

Should any person doubt these facts he can write to any officials of Randolph or McDowell Counties, to the County Surveyor, the County Clerk, or as to the validity and standing of our company to the Secretary of State of West Virginia.

Stockholders leasing a claim from the company and not being able or desirous of working same, may sell these claims to adjoining claim-holders whose property pans out rich, and who would give 100 or 1,000 times their value for them.

At the present rate of development and increase in value, and the purchase of additional valuable mineral land and mines in this section, stock that is now selling for \$10, will be worth \$500 or \$1,000.

Remember that the number of shares to be sold and the time for selling them is limited, and if you want to come in at the bottom price you must not delay.

IMPORTANT.

Parties who are not in funds the day this Prospectus is received and want to secure a share of stock and a free claim AT ONCE, may send \$2 for each share of stock wanted, and the balance of \$8 on each share any time within 30 days.

\$2.00 OPTIONS.

Thus, if you want one share and can't send \$10 to-day, send \$2, and \$8 more inside of 30 days, when you will receive a share of stock and a free claim.

If you want five shares send \$10 (five times \$2), and \$40 more inside of 30 days. If you want 20 shares send \$40 (20 times \$2) and the balance of \$160 in 30 days. It is always best when possible to send the full amount for stock at the time of ordering.

1 share, . . .	\$ 10	With Free Mining Claims for each share of stock.
5 shares, . . .	50	
10 " . . .	100	
20 " . . .	200	
100 " . . .	1,000	

Stock will be sold at its present figure for only a limited time.

Send money by registered letter, P. O. order, Express order, bank draft, check, or in Express envelope.

English and Continental Dividends

and premiums will be paid in gold at our offices in London, shortly to be opened. Foreign shareholders must appoint either the Actuary of the company or some American as their claim agent, as such claims cannot be otherwise legally held by non-resident foreigners.

GRANTS FROM THE STATE.

The future prospects of the Company are of the very brightest, owning as it does some of the most valuable mineral property in North Carolina (Rutherford and McDowell Counties, the former famous for its heavy gold deposits and seed pearls along the entire bed of the river, the latter for its diamonds, garnets, tourmaline and gold.

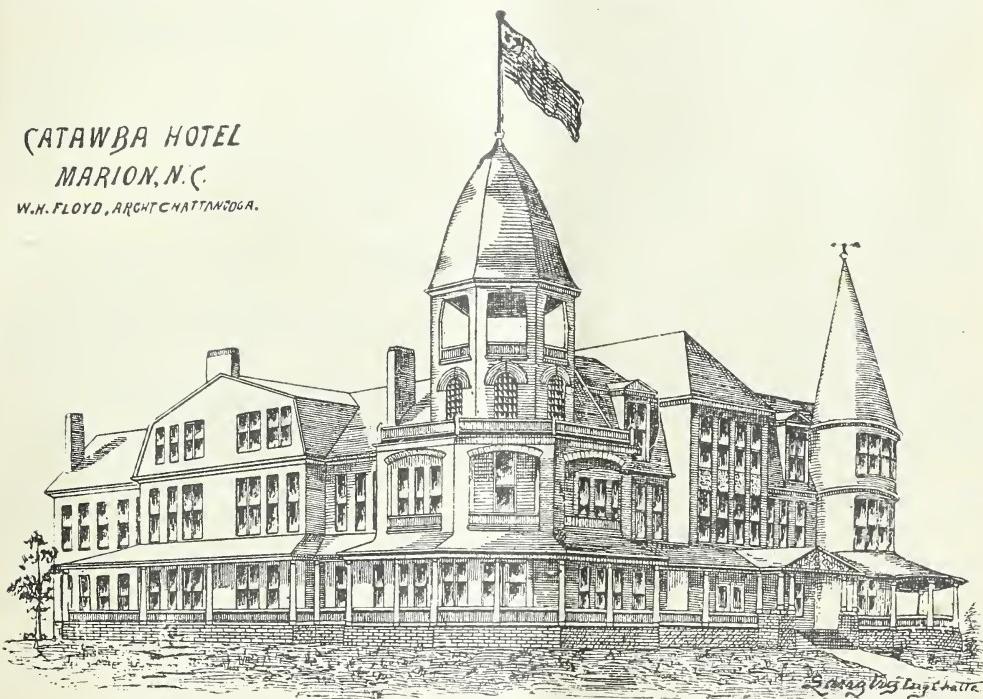
Our property is ours in perpetuity, being under grants from the State of North Carolina, is daily growing richer by the constant decay of gold bearing rocks and the washing down of gold from the hillsides.

McDowell County, is a beautiful town, by reason of its location and natural advantages, almost a peer of the celebrated Asheville, the greatest health resort in the South, and near which is Vanderbilt's magnificent winter estate. 2,600 feet above the sea, nestling almost in the clouds, with mountain streams of crystal clearness, tumbling waterfalls, beautiful rides and drives, air fragrant with the breath of the balsamic fir and pine, it is a most beautiful spot. It is indeed an ideal home, a perfect health resort and with an abundance of rich farming land. Besides this there is magnificent hunting and fishing, and it is only 30 hours' ride from New York.

CATAWBA HOTEL

MARIION, N.C.

W.H. FLOYD, ARCHT CHATTANOOGA.



We shall profit by our riches in double measure. Our miners will steadily and regularly wash out the golden grains by cradle and hydraulic machinery, and some of our active stockholders will be working their claims and sections, bringing their families South and adding to the population and prosperity of this district.

THE TOWN OF MARION.

Near both our properties are beautiful and progressive towns, in which lots and houses can be purchased at most reasonable figures. Marion, in

This is very aptly named "THE LAND OF THE SKY," and every turn reminds you of Mrs. Craddock's stories of the Bald Knob and the Great Smoky Mountains.

Salisbury, N.C., situated in Randolph County, and lying nearest to our Uhwarrie River property, is a handsome town, filled with hospitable and active citizens, bright and active business men, public officers of exceptional ability and integrity, and some of the handsomest ladies in the South.

Both of these growing towns are situated on the

Richmond and Danville railroad, running through trains daily from New York, and with elegant Pullman cars. Surrounded by the richest and most fertile farming land, beautiful and valuable timber, and within easy distance of some of the richest gold fields of the world, it has a prosperous and active future before it.

At *Charlotte* may be seen the old Government mint and assay house of stone, built expressly for the gold from Southern mines, and for many years run exclusively for that purpose.

The *North Carolina Gold Mining and Bullion Company* owns nearly every foot of the celebrated Uwharrie River from its source to where it empties into the Yadkin River. Reference to the maps in this book will give an idea of the immense value of this property. Indeed, there is enough gold hidden in its sands and gravel to build the city of Philadelphia of gold bricks. And it is constantly increasing, day by day and hour by hour. Best of all it is mostly upon the surface, making it easily and readily accessible, without expensive machinery or deep mining.

It is in this grand property that each shareholder participates, and from which with us he will reap a golden harvest of wealth.

Besides this are the valuable properties in McDowell County, in which county more precious metals and rare gems have been found than in any other county in the United States.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFE-TIME.

Indeed we believe we are offering you the chance of a life-time, an opportunity to make a fortune not unlike in many particulars the wealth of Mackay, O'Brien and Flood in California, who now count it by the millions, where once they had nothing. Indeed some of our richest mining millionaires were once common day laborers.

The same rapid rise to fortune from small beginnings and fortunate investments may be cited of our oil princes, the Flaglers (Standard Oil Company), and our sugar kings, Havemeyer and Spreckels.

STOCK AND A BUILDING LOT.

In investing in the stock of our company at bed-rock prices you stand to lose nothing and gain much. Aside from the mining claim that we lease to you in perpetuity, even if no very valuable deposits are found upon it, you have a full and valuable piece of

property, a building lot 25x100 feet, worth fully five times the price of a share of stock.

CHANCES FOR MECHANICS AND MERCHANTS.

In the near future there will be chances not only for miners and laborers, but for skilled artisans, young business men, store-keepers, teamsters, wood choppers, boarding mistresses, etc. This country is rapidly building up, as is all the South. Northern capital is rapidly finding its way here to legitimate enterprises, and a new era of activity and prosperity is dawning on this magnificent country.*

AS AN INVESTMENT.

To such as do not care to go South the stock is a valuable investment from a dividend paying point of view, and claim-holders will find the Company liberal in its views, and ready to work claims honestly and fairly when desired.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Furthermore the Company will deed land and lend money to legitimate enterprises and deserving persons to aid in the erection of stores, houses, etc., and will aid stockholders in every way that may lie within their power.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Save your money and invest it in new lands and new but reliable enterprises. A few dollars saved each week or month and properly invested *now* may make you a rich and prosperous man in the future. It is hard to save money, *but it pays*. We are wont nowadays to consider luxuries as necessities, and to spend money foolishly that might be steadily making you a fortune.

**The New South.*

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND RAILWAY ENTERPRISES IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 28.—On Oct. 1 the *Tradesman* will publish a review of the industrial development of the South for the third quarter of 1891. The number of new industries established during the last three months is 1,000, against 1,070 for the corresponding quarter of 1890, and 825 in the same quarter of 1889.

During the quarter ending on Oct. 1 there were established in the Southern States 3 boot and shoe factories, 5 breweries, 36 brick and tile works, 14 canning factories, 8 compresses and 49 cotton and woolen mills; 60 development and improvement companies have been organized in the South in the last three months, 33 electric light companies have been established in the last quarter, 24 flour and grist mills, 59 foundries and machine shops, 9 furnaces, 54 mining and quarrying companies and 23 oil mills; 126 railroad companies have been organized, and 39 steel and electric railways.—*N. Y. Sun*, Sept. 28, 1891.

This is indeed the chance of a life-time. Take advantage of it to-day, to-morrow may be too late.

Certainly our shares will not long remain at \$10, and we shall not give away free mining claims much longer.

Each share is numbered. There will be no reservation of claims, except every tenth claim for the benefit of the Company, and in the profits of which every stockholder shares, each claim going in its regular rotate order.

Every Deed and Claim can be registered in the office of the County Clerk, and an attest returned to the holder.

A magnificent investment for a father to make for his sons. Even if the claims are not worked, the value of the stock, the properties, mills, stamps, sluices, forges, etc., of the Company ought to yield a profit of over 500 per cent.

This is the chance of a life-time. Safer than Government Bonds. More marvellous than the Arabian Nights and Aladdin's Lamp, or the Philosopher's Stone.

Owing to favorable weather claims can be worked the year round.

CLAIM OWNERS' CHANCES.

Some claim owners will be luckier than others. Some may strike veins of pure gold, pay dirt pockets and nuggets, and these are liable to be found where least expected. Take for instance the following authentic facts from "Notes on the Treatment of Gold Ore," by Florence O'Driscoll:

A \$40,000 FIND.

"The story may be cited of the finding of the 'Welcome Stranger,' the largest nugget yet discovered. Near Dunnolly, Victoria, two miners, weary and broken down by toil and disappointment, were aimlessly wandering about, having failed to obtain further supplies from the storekeeper who had hitherto given them credit. They felt that they had come to the end of their tether, and a 'smoke' was the only solace left for their woes. One of the men preparatory to lighting his pipe stuck his pick into the ground. It struck something hard and dull sounding, which caused them to investigate, the result being in a few minutes the laying bare of a mass of gold weighing 2,195 oz. troy, bearing the mark of the pick. Cash value of (\$40,000) forty thousand dollars."

Another instance from O'Driscoll's book is as follows :

"The popular and eagerly sought auriferous deposits are those in which gold is here and there visible in irregularly shaped particles, though such an occurrence by no means denotes richer deposits than those carrying invisible gold or gold-bearing compounds; indeed, it is frequently found that the latter are more dependable in their return of metal. There are numberless instances of the occurrence in veins of heavy gold-bearing patches of stone of great value, where the metal was in large and irregular shaped particles, sometimes in flakes and plates, like ham in a pile of sandwiches. One of the most valuable of these discoveries was in the Hill End Mine, near Sidney, New South Wales. The patch of stone in question was about 5 feet high, and on an average 1 foot wide and 6 inches thick. It was full of gold in the form of threads, wires, lumps, and irregularly shaped particles, and its value was, in round figures, £15,000."

Take again the case of that most ignorant and foolish man, cited in the *Sun* of June 7, who found in this very town of Marion a diamond (rough) the value of which could not have been less than \$100,000. (See page 6).

WHY THESE GOLD FIELDS HAVE BEEN NEGLECTED.

Had it not been for the gold fever in California in '49, and then the war, free slaves and consequent inactivity in the South, these fields (Western North Carolina) would by this time have yielded many millions of gold and gems. Samples of all forms of gold taken from these fields, weights, assay quality, purity, percentage, etc., as also many rare gems and minerals, besides diamonds, are on exhibition at our offices.

Here is a fortune just within your grasp. We need the capital to develop this immensely rich field, and besides benefiting by it, you also stand a chance to make \$1,000 for every dollar you invest. We have our reasons. We are not pure philanthropists—but we are willing to share our find with you, and at bed rock prices.

The public can benefit.—We prefer to have a thousand small stockholders and claim-owners rather than five or ten large ones. We thus get active friends and co-workers in every part of the country, hasten the development of the mineral resources of our property, and thus enrich ourselves and our shareholders as well.

Most of the large mining lands and rich mines,

even in this region, are owned by syndicates of a few wealthy men, whose profits are enormous. We want thousands of working men, strong, able-bodied and self-reliant, clerks, small capitalists, etc.

There is scarcely a man who cannot lay the foundation of a fortune by purchasing one share of stock, and many can purchase ten and twenty shares. Every share purchased means another mining claim given away, and on which one is liable to find diamonds, a gold vein, and even a nugget of pure gold, as witness the following recent cases quoted from the *Financial and Mining Record* of New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CARY.—On the farm of E. A. Yates, two miles south of this place, gold has been discovered. Upon an analysis being made it was found not to be pure gold but gold pyrites, and is estimated to be worth \$70,000 a hundred feet. The rock in which the mineral is imbedded extends across Mr. Yates' farm and is several hundred feet in width. It is estimated that the cost of mining it will be between \$10,000 and \$15,000 per hundred feet. Not having sufficient capital to develop the property it is stated that the owner will dispose of it.

ASHEVILLE.—A specimen of corundum weighing over 100 lbs., and which is by far the finest specimen ever discovered in this State is on exhibition in this city. The firm of Jenks & Jenks is collecting from the various corundum mines of North Carolina a full line of samples which will be properly marked and exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago.

ELEVEN POUND GOLD NUGGET.

"Troy, North Carolina."—Nelson Russell, while prospecting on a gold-bearing vein on the Bunnell Mountain property, found a gold nugget weighing eleven pounds, two-thirds of which was pure gold. It was found imbedded in a flint quartz vein about twenty feet from the surface. Mr. Russell and P. C. Sanders have control of this property, and are preparing to push developments. This is said to be the largest gold nugget of which there is any record, that was ever found in this region. The Uwharrie section of this county, which includes the spot where this nugget was found, is fast coming to the front as a gold producing region. In a strip of country extending not more than ten miles in length and two miles in width, with the Uwharrie River running through the centre, not less than \$50,000 have been taken out in the last fifteen months by

the natives, with only the crudest kind of washing machinery, such as the hand rocker and pan.

"Burke County."—There are now five gold mines in operation in this county; one of them, at Brindletown, has been in active operation for nearly a century.

"Davidson County."—The superintendent of the Silver Valley mines reports the recent discovery of probably the richest deposit of silver ore ever found in the South. It is a large vein of carbonate of lead carrying 70 to 100 ounces of silver and 30 per cent. of lead to a ton of ore.

"Jackson County."—There are valuable deposits of nickel ore found in this county that equal any in Sudbury, Canada, and are only excelled by the New Caledonian deposits. This N. C. ore analyses 11 to 32 per cent. in metallic nickel. The deposits are near Webster, four miles from the Western, N. C. Railroad. The mine is said to have an inexhaustible deposit of chromic iron, analyzing about 55 per cent. of chromic ore.

"Oxford."—It is reported that Pennsylvania capitalists have purchased land in Granville county and contemplate the developing of copper mines in this vicinity.

"Greensboro."—A gold mine has just been discovered within ten miles of this place, which is yielding the finest specimen of quartz gold. The shaft has been sunk eighteen feet, and a vein several feet thick has been struck.

"Albemarle."—A lump of pure gold, weighing 11 ounces, without any gravel or dirt about it, was found a few feet below the surface at the Hearn and Hathcock mine near this place recently.

"Pittsboro."—For many years gold has been obtained in the section of Chatham county in the vicinity of Moncure. A shaft has been recently sunk about twelve feet deep on the farm of B. G. Womble, and some rich ore has been taken out. A party of capitalists have leased this property, and will thoroughly test it.

Shares cheap now, immensely valuable later.—This is indeed the chance of a life-time and, unprecedented as the offer seems, it is not without its parallel in the actual facts of the history of gold mining, as witness the following:

PAYING MINES.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* furnishes the following interesting figures relating to the Ontario mine in Utah:

" Suppose a man had bought 1,000 shares of Ontario stock fourteen years ago, when he might have done so for \$20,000. There have been paid on the stock 177 dividends of 50 cents per share in the fourteen years, equivalent to \$88 50 per share, or \$88,500 on 1,000 shares. Suppose he now sells the stock, as he can do, for \$42,500, put the principal of the investment in his pocket, and add the remaining proceeds of the sale, namely, \$22,500 to the dividends. He would have as the profits of the transaction, \$109,000. If he had put out his gains annually at 7 per cent. interest, he would have received in interest \$13,255 ; total profits, \$122,255, or \$8,732 a year ; about 45 per cent. a year. But if he had not put the money at interest he would have realized nearly 40 per cent. per annum on his investment.

"It will thus be seen that the Ontario stock is better than Government Bonds as an investment. The dividends are paid with equal regularity, and are ten times larger.

"Anent this excellent showing of the Ontario, is a refreshing incident in the early history of the Copper Queen. General John A. Wiley bought that mine soon after it was located, for \$8,000—one-quarter for himself and the other three-quarters for friends ; but through the negligence of the man to whom he intrusted the details of purchase and payment of the money, he lost the mine, as an agent of Flood & Mackay stepped in and gave the poor prospector a cool \$100,000 and the retention of a one-eighth interest for his claims and entered into an agreement with the millionaire to work the mine on a certain percentage. The company was stocked

for \$12,000,000. So, you see, the General's one-fourth interest would have stood him \$3,000,000. The Copper Queen is still a great mine, while it is said that the agent who took the contract of working the same has pulled out as high as \$60,000 in one month for his percentage.

"A volume could be filled with such cases as these, but the two will serve as illustrations of what is going on in the mining camps of the West. It may not be inappropriate, however, to refer the reader to a just issued report of the Director of the Mint on the production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1890. According to that authority, the gold product of the United States was 1,-588,880 fine ounces of the value of \$32,845,000, an increase of \$45,000 over the product of the preceding year. The silver product of the mines approximated 54,000,000 ounces, corresponding at the average price of silver during the year to \$57,225,000, and at the coining value of silver to \$70,464.-645. This is an increase of 4,500,000 fine ounces in the silver product of the country as compared with last year. The coinage executed during the last calendar year was the largest in the history of the mint service, aggregating 124,025,365 pieces, of the value of \$61,054,882.84, of which \$20,467,182 were gold and \$38,043,004 silver dollars."

Not only gold and precious stones, but other very valuable minerals are to be found here, and are susceptible of the most thorough development. Corundum, kaoline, platinum, lead, silver, and above all, mica, the yield of which is now comparatively scarce.

NEWSPAPER AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

From STATE GEOLOGICAL REPORT we note the following:

The Gold Gravels and Accompanying Vein Deposits of the Piedmont and Mountain Regions.

The gold gravels in North Carolina have a distribution as wide as that of the crystalline rocks. Their occurrence at a number of places in the middle region of the State has been mentioned already in describing the mines of that region (pages 236, 241, 247, 254, 258 and others)—the most extensive and important of these deposits being in Montgomery and adjacent counties. It remains now to describe the more important of these deposits occurring in the Piedmont and mountain regions of the State. In these regions, as in localities already described, gold occurs both in the gravel beds and in veins; and at many places both placer mining and vein mining are prosecuted.

These gold-bearing gravel deposits usually occur along the lower slopes of hills and mountains, in the valleys between them, along the beds of streams, in their channels, on the benches, and in a variety of ways; also in ancient eroded basins or channels, which neither in situation nor direction bear any relations to channels of existing streams. They are usually of no great length or breadth, but in some localities, *viz.*, the South Mountains, Vein Mountain and Hunt's Mountain, they are quite numerous. Their thickness varies from a few feet to 30 feet and more. In the basins and at the foot of the slopes, the gold usually occurs with the coarser gravel, near the bottom of the deposit—more largely along the bottoms of ancient and modern streams; higher up, on the sides of the hills, it is more generally distributed throughout the entire superficial earthy deposit.

In the region last mentioned, a considerable amount of mining has been done, and the deposits (placers) here are the most extensive of the State. The area over which they are spread, in the counties of Burke, McDowell and Rutherford, is 15 to 20 miles long from northeast to southwest, following the general direction of the mountain ranges, and from 10 to 15 miles wide. It touches the northwest corner of Cleveland county, and probably includes the Polk county deposits, some 25 miles Southwest.

Almost everywhere within the limits indicated gold is found, but not always in paying quantities. This large area may be divided into three narrow belts, the exact limits of which cannot be given, but which are nevertheless fairly well defined.

The third, or McDowell belt, is 4 miles still further west. It has a width of about 2 miles, with Hunt's Mountain and Nichols' Mountain for its center. It is situated on the head-waters of North Muddy Creek,

and of the Second Broad River, and for the most part to the east of the road from Marion to Rutherfordton.

An immense quantity of gold has been obtained from the mines of this region since their opening in 1829—probably between two and three million dollars; and I am informed by some of the older citizens, that just before the California gold deposits began to attract attention, as many as 3,000 hands might have been seen at work on one of the streams of the region.

The operations of the past, when little capital and machinery were employed, were necessarily confined to such deposits as lay near water, or to which water could easily be brought. There is still a large amount of gold in the beds which remains untouched, as well as in those which have been carelessly or rudely worked over—some of them more than once. Indeed, some of the richest of these deposits have remained unworked on account of the difficulty of bringing a supply of water to their level, being situated considerably above the neighboring streams, on the higher slopes and benches of the foot hills of the mountains.

The total amount of the precious metals produced by the mines of North Carolina up to December 31, 1886, so far as U. S. official records afford evidence, is as follows:

Gold	\$11,089,502 36
Silver	84,019 75
Total		\$11,173,522 11

It is certain, however, that this is but a part of the production, for much of it is known to have been exported directly by companies having head-quarters abroad. Moreover, up to the time of the discovery of gold in California, there was a large demand for native gold by jewelers, and the Carolina gold was in request on account of its beauty. It is not an unreasonable conjecture that the amount which has in various ways escaped official notice is as large as that on record; and that the total amount produced in the State can hardly have been less than \$22,000,000.00.

At the present writing the following mines are at work: Portis, in Nash county; the Cagle, Burns and Bell, Moore county; the Steel, Coggins and Russell, in Montgomery county; the Crowell, in Stanly county; the Uwharrie and Hoover Hill, in Randolph county; Gold Hill and Icenhour, in Rowan county; the Phoenix, Rocky River and Reed, in Cabarrus county; the Henderson, Rudisill, St. Catherine, Point, Davidson, Cathey, Hill, Dunn and Ray, in Mecklenburg county; the Howie, Hemby and Stearns, in Union county; the Catawba, in Gaston county; the Vein Mountain and Marion Bullion (Granville), in McDowell county; the Hancock, Mills, Carolina Queen, in Burke county; the

Boilston, in Henderson county; the Double Branch, in Polk county—in all 35.

N. C. HERALD, July 22, 1891.

THREE GOLDEN LINKS.

At the banquet given to our friends from Stanly and Montgomery on Wednesday evening last, the responses to the different toasts proposed were unusually good. Among these toasts was "The Three Golden Links—Their Mineral Wealth," which was responded to by Mr. F. B. Arendell. This is an interesting subject to many of our readers, so we requested the privilege of printing Mr. Arendell's address. He said:

"I haven't come with facts and figures, Mr. Chairman, for these I haven't had time to tabulate, but I come with an abiding faith in the great wealth that sleeps beneath the surface of these three grand old counties. Very aptly do you, Mr. Chairman, designate them 'the three golden links.' Golden links they are in the great Appalachian chain of mineral hills. I am told that down in the good old county of Montgomery gold nuggets have been legal tender since long before the time when old Sam Christian picked up his first nugget from the foot of a majestic Uwharrie hill. I am told also that all up and down the picturesque Uwharrie, for miles on either side, that whenever a ray of sunlight peeps through the waving boughs of a whispering pine and finds its way to the surface it kisses into brilliancy myriads of shining particles of this precious metal. The noisy waters of the brooklets that wind these Uwharrie hills wash the sand out of the eyes of countless nuggets, and I think I am safe in saying that the native fat backs and trout that swim up and down the Uwharrie and the Yadkin are from a gold basis standpoint about the richest fish that swim in Southern streams. They doubtless have ample funds per capita and they are all of a solid gold basis. One of these days the river miner is going to disturb their financial basis and rob them of their glittering wealth."

From the RICHMOND DISPATCH, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1891.

A RICH GOLD FIND.

TWO NATIVES FOUND WITH FOUR QUARTS OF GOLD NUGGETS. THEY WERE SECRETLY WORKING A RICH GOLD-VEIN—THE WORK STOPPED AND SENATOR SPOONER NOTIFIED.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 21.—It is reported by parties from Montgomery county that another rich gold-find has been made close to the Uwharrie river in that county which will perhaps surpass the Sanders' find. The facts as learned are these:

FOUR QUARTS OF GOLD NUGGETS.

It was discovered that two of the natives had about four quarts of gold nuggets, and it was also discovered about the same time that they were in the habit of spending their nights away from home.

WORKING A RICH VEIN.

They were watched, and the fact was revealed that

they had discovered and were working a very rich vein on the property recently bought by Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and associate.

THE WORK STOPPED.

A telegram has been sent to Senator Spooner and the work has been stopped. A number of rich finds has been made in this the richest mining section of the Rockies.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Tyre vs. Glen.

(7th Jones Report, page 321.)

All water courses, not navigable for sea vessels, but capable of being navigated by boats, flats, and rafts technically styled unnavigable streams, are the subject of special grant by the State under the entry laws.

When the bed of the water course is not included in the grant, but the stream is called for as one of the boundaries, the grantee is entitled, as an incidental easement, to go to the middle of the stream, and may exercise and enjoy that easement for the purpose of catching fish, or in any other manner not incompatible with the right which the public have in the stream for water communication between different points on it. The mode and extent of the enjoyment of this easement may be regulated by statute, and as the riparian proprietors paid nothing into the public treasury for it, the soil which composes the bed of the river may be granted to others.

Cornelius vs. Glen.

(7th Jones Report, page 512.)

The Yadkin river, not being a navigable stream, a grant from the State of the bed of the river passes it as does any other grant of land, and the legislature has no power to take it away, either for private or public purposes, without making compensation to the owner.

A GREAT FIND.

Gold represents concentrated wealth; hence, the finding of large quantities of the precious metal is the best of news in a purely wordly sense.

Mr. Carter, a gentleman living in Montgomery county, came to Salisbury last week and reported most wonderful stories of a big find of gold near his home, saying that over a *bushel* had been taken out in the last four weeks. The statement seemed so fabulous that before giving it to the world we concluded to send a representative down to the place (it being only thirty-five miles) and find out the facts, which are as follows, and which we can safely vouch for:

The discovery was made on a piece of land controlled by Mr. P. C. Saunders, but which belonged to a brother in Texas. The discovery was made accidentally by a young man who was out turkey hunting, and work was at once begun in washing the surface. While this was being done three little stringers or veins were uncovered which were nearly all gold. The find was kept quiet as long as possible, but when it became generally known the brother was telegraphed for, and he replied to stop the work at once

until his arrival. Our representative happened on the ground at a very inopportune time, being only a few hours after the hands had been ordered to stop work, and for this reason could not see the work in progress, but from interviews had with the men and from he saw he does not hesitate in saying that Mr. Carter's statement in regard to the bushel was correct.

About half of this gold was taken out of the top surface and the remainder from three parallel stringers or veins about eight feet apart and about one-half inch in thickness. Two of these veins have been sunk to the depth of about 20 feet, while the other has a depth of only a few feet.

The people in the neighborhood are all very much excited over the find, and very naturally so. They now talk of gold by the pound, while heretofore it was only by the grain.

Our representative was told by several parties whom he knew and had confidence in, that on the afternoon of the last day they worked that one man took out with only a pick, and in a very short time, probably two hours, over 2,000 pennyweights of gold; that two young men, Morris and Cornelison, washed out in a day and a half over ten and one-half pounds of gold; that one man got permission to work on the tailings, and rocked out 42 pennyweights in three rockerfulls, and was then stopped. Many other stories of a like kind were told, which for lack of space we omit. Our representative, who is a practical miner, offered \$10 for the privilege of working two hours, but was asked \$50 for that privilege.

All this was learned on the ground, and we are satisfied that it is as near correct as possible to get at the facts.

The property is situated in a gold-bearing belt extending many miles, in which large quantities of gold have been found in the creeks and gulches, and there are thousands of places in the neighborhood where the outside indications are better for gold than where this was found.

Other late finds our representative heard of in the same neighborhood, notable of which were those of a darkey who alone took out over \$1,000 in less than two weeks, and that of the Nall land, on which big finds had been made, one nugget weighing over a pound—all within the past month.—*Carolina Watchman, Nov. 14, 1879.*

Latest From the Gold Field.

The WATCHMAN has continued its efforts to get correct information concerning this important discovery of gold in Montgomery county. From a trusted source we have the following: "To-day, for the first time, I went to see the big bonanza. You will find the WATCHMAN'S account correct in the main. Its estimate is said to be below the amount taken out. They were finding nothing big to-day, and it is probable that this will be the case for some days, as the mine has been worked in such a way they will have to do a great deal of dead work to get at the seams or stringers carrying the gold. These are three in number, running east and west, and have been very rich. The

rock binding them is gradually getting harder as they go down. Nelson Russell's cut is 22 feet deep, and cannot be carried much deeper with the pick without the aid of powder. The rock binding the seams is of a grayish color, which looks like decomposed limestone or mountain rock (probably huronian slate with some impurities, Editor,) about the same as was found at the 'Crump Mine,' in this vicinity. Much of the gold has a coating of black oxide of iron, and large quantities of it is thrown back as rubbish. So far most of it is taken from the seams with pick or pocket knife, and a few strokes with the hammer frees it from rock and dirt. The seams are about half an inch in thickness and are of a black brownish appearance. When they contain gold they do not adhere to the surrounding rock, but where there is not much gold they are pretty firmly attached. Upon the whole, it is a poor looking place for a gold mine, but so far it has been proven very rich."

The mine is located about six miles from Eldorado and two miles from Uwharrie post-office, on a part of what is known as the Saunders place. Is bounded on two sides by the Worth property, known as the Worth Mine, on one side by property belonging to A. and E. Kron, and on the other side by the Bunnell Mountain mining tract, and is near the centre of a locality rich in placer diggings.—*Carolina Watchman, Nov. 28, 1889.*

Montgomery County.

A representative of the WATCHMAN has just returned from Montgomery county and reports that the gold fever is unabated in that section. The hills in the gold belt are full of prospectors, not alone from that county, but Stanly, Davidson, Randolph, Union and other counties are represented.

Work at the Saunders Mine has stopped, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the title to the property. The Saunders find will undoubtedly lead to the discovery of other veins, as the people in that section had never looked for gold before except in the creeks, branches and drains, but now their attention is turned to the hills and surface deposits. Quite a number of good prospects have already been struck. Among them is one on Jas. G. Cotton's land, where he uncovered a slate vein over ten feet in width. Jess and Dump Morris are opening a good prospect on the Jim Kronland; John Beaman has two good prospects; one on Horse Mountain and one on Spencers Creek, and Sheriff I. E. Saunders thinks he has struck a bonanza on his land at Uwharrie P. O.

Among the recent finds in that section is that of a diamond on the Polly Cranford land by Clay Morgan, which he sold to an expert named Brown.

The gold fever is very high, and it is very probable that it has not reached its climax yet.

The Appalachian Mine, near Eldorado, is running on full time with 20 stamps, and the Russell Mine is running with 40 stamps.—*Carolina Watchman, Dec. 12, 1889.*

✓ The Montgomery Bonanza.

EDITOR WATCHMAN:—

Dear Sir:—My name has been and is still being used in connection with the telegram regarding the newly

discovered gold mine on the Saunders property, which has caused so much comment by different men of the press and criticised by many persons, some of whom pronounce it too fabulous for recognition, while your representative with many other reliable people endorse it. Below I will give you some other features of the bonanza. I shall confine myself to what I have seen and gathered from reliable persons who have been working in the mine.

One man, who claims to have been working the poorest part of the mine, took out 1,450 dwt., which was interspersed with quartz, the quartz being hampered and taken out 716 dwt. of pure gold remained, or little less than half of the original. This was the result of 24 hours' work.

One man, who, by the way is an ex-County Commissioner, found in the same length of time 504 dwt.

Another party began work one morning, and at 9 o'clock, A. M., same day, had found and reported to "headquarters" four (4) pounds, and at 12 o'clock same day reported one pound.

I am reliably informed that eleven (11) pounds weighed on grocery scales, was the toll resulting from the work of one week. (About five pounds are not included in the latter.)

I saw some of the hands dividing their gold in the same manner as would two boys in dividing apples, one would take a piece and another in like manner until it was all exhausted, all of which seemed to be satisfactory with the parties concerned.

This was while Mr. Tebe Saunders was on his trip to Texas, and after I ordered the men to stop all work until further orders.

There are many other instances of equal importance, but space, I fear, will not allow further description at present. So let it suffice to say that "the half has never been told." Neither do I believe that the true estimate and value of this property will ever be revealed. Why? Because, I am informed that when the claimant hired a man or gave him permission to work he was first apprised of the order, "Do not let any person or persons, under any circumstances, know what you find." I think the above order has been strictly adhered to by the employes, as they indignantly refuse to tell anything about the mine, especially of the amount of gold they have found.

Mr. Nelson Russell and James Cotton, Esq., who worked in the mine, are both open for interviews by any representative of the press or otherwise. Think the above loss in the 1,450 dwt. lot will not do for a criterion for a basis of true value, simply because this quantity contained much more quartz than does the main bulk taken out.

W. M. CARTER.

Nalls, N. C., Nov. 30, 1889.

Latest Developments at the Tebe Saunders Mine.

Sheriff I. E. Saunders and C. C. Wade, Esq., were up to the Saunders Mine day before yesterday, and brought up news of quite an exciting nature in regard to the developments now being made at this extraordinarily rich gold deposit.

These men met at the mine Senator J. C. Spooner and Hon. H. F. Taylor, of Wisconsin (the recent purchasers of the property), Senator Geo. Hearst, of California, Jno. A. Kirk, Esq., of Washington City, and several other capitalists of the North and West who, we suppose, came down to see and know for themselves the truth as to its reputed great value.

Two blasts were made in the clearly exposed vein, located at the bottom and about the middle of the main shaft, which is not more than 30 feet deep, and from these two blasts we are told that not less than \$2,000 worth of pure gold nuggets was quickly gathered up, and this does not include the gold that was yet to be separated from the quartz ore thrown up by the blasts, which ore sparkled more or less with visible particles of the precious metal.

Such a mine—a veritable bonanza indeed—as this has proved to be, naturally creates excitement; however, we believe our people have about cooled down, but those gentlemen from the Northwest who were there Tuesday were perfectly astounded, and Senator Hearst was heard to remark that he had seen the rich mines of California, but this was the richest gold deposit he had ever seen.

This magnificent prospect will probably be the means of selling a great deal of the mineral lands in this and Randolph counties, especially on the Uwharrie range during the present year, and will likely lead to other rich discoveries.—*Montgomery Vidette*, Jan. 16, 1890.

We learned from a gentleman from Eldorado, Montgomery county, Friday, that parties from California were now in that country prospecting for gold in the bottoms along the Uwharrie river; that in every case where pits had been sunk they had found the gravel to be very rich and were buying what they could of it. The best of the bed of this river is controlled by parties here and in all probability work will be begun on it this spring.—*Carolina Watchman*, Jan. 20, 1890.

Latest From Montgomery.

We learn from the Greensboro *Patriot* that Mr. John Kirk, the original purchaser of the Tebe Saunders mine, has sold a one-half interest in it to a northern syndicate for \$100,000.

We also learn from the same source that Mr. I. E. Saunders, the Sheriff of Montgomery county, has discovered on his property on the Uwharrie river, and about one mile from the Saunders mine, a very rich find of gold, on which he gave an option, for ninety days for \$25,000.

Other finds in this wonderfully rich neighborhood are reported.—*Carolina Watchman*, Feb. 13, 1890.

From the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

MARION, N. C., April 23.—[Special correspondence Constitution].—It is well that this busy place has been called the "Magnetic City of the Mountains," for there is everything in the surroundings to indicate that the distinction is deserved.

The superior railroad location of Marion is another feature that gives her strength and hope. She is at the intersection of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago

railroad, and the Western North Carolina division of the Richmond and Danville, a position of the most decided merit, since it gives her two trunk lines running north and south and east and west.

There is everything to indicate a marvelous store of wealth in the surroundings, and to-day I have taken the trouble to make a hurried investigation of the diversified interests that seem to congregate here. I find that iron exists in the most abundant supply, the same assaying about 60 per cent. metallic iron, showing little phosphorous and sulphur, and being refreshingly free from titanic acid. There is also an all-necessary supply of limestone for fluxing, and, with the necessary advantages of transportation and the improved methods of mining, there seems to be nothing in the way of Marion's future industrial growth. She is in a five hours' haul of the coal region now, and I thoroughly believe that this needed auxiliary will be supplied from nearer fields, as there is every indication of coal in the country closely surrounding Marion. If this discovery is made, and I am forced to believe that it will be, what else will be necessary to make the lists of natural blessings complete?

She has gold—and in rich veins—as is clearly indicated by the successful placer and quartz mining that has been encouraged for years, and which is still profitably pursued. There are ten or fifteen mines being worked within a radius of twenty miles of Marion, the most important of which being the Vein mountain, about ten miles distant.

There are also ten or twelve mica mines that are being operated within a radius of twenty miles of this point. With no other means of transportation from the mines but by wagon trains, this industry is so important that Marion shows the largest shipment of mica of any point in the world. Then there exists in considerable quantities asbestos, talc and kaolin, while the best building and paving stones that are quarried are to be had here.

The marble beds of this section are very fine, both in quality, variety and supply. Immense ledges of all the popular and desirable varieties of white, blue, gray and black, are to be found within eight miles of Marion. These ledges run from northwest to southeast, and most of it is to be found in hills, and in such position as to make the mining very easy. The quality of this stone is very fine, it being susceptible of the highest polish, and showing the most superior crystallization. The white marble, especially, has been compared to the best Italian grade, and the black being of such quality, and existing in such quantities, as to make it decidedly valuable.

I have also noticed here a vast deal of timber, embracing curled poplar, walnut, oak, hickory, ash, maple, wild cherry and mahogany, all in easy access. This is a very important interest, and the different woods named above are to be had in abundant supply from the surrounding counties of McDowell, Yancey and Mitchell, a territory of which Marion is the center. While all the woods named exist in large quantities except mahogany, which of itself is a paying growth, the most popular and best paying woods seem to be curled poplar, a beautiful growth, and ash, walnut and oak.

This is also one of the greatest agricultural sections in the world. The superior adaptability of the land to farm-

ing pursuits and truck culture is of such importance as to make it far in advance of many sections that trust alone to their agricultural merit. The celebrated Catawba valley lands are as fine and productive as any that can be found within the range of my investigation. These luxuriant expanses of verdant freshness present a scene that is certainly not less inviting than the magnificent range of mountains that so majestically encircle them, since they lend grandeur to these picturesque upheavals whose rugged beauty is intensified by the sparkling streams that fall in dancing mirthfulness down their broken slopes, and the majestic growth that gives stately grandeur to the towering peaks that spend their existence in cloudland. Such valleys, possessing such distinctive fertility, lying in the lap of the beautiful Blue Ridge, are enough to give an eloquent touch to the most prosaic pen and fill to exultancy the most mercenary real estate shark who ever disparaged beauteous surroundings in order that a greedy purse might be filled. These lands are grand in their natural location, glorious in the perfection of their loveliness and surpassing in their splendid productiveness. No pen can describe the ethereal charms of the picture which they present to the cultivated eye, and no disparaging tongue can blight their attractiveness by any words that may be spoken to one who has seen them. The picture is complete, the landscape is perfect, and nothing save an infinite hand can detract from the glory of the surroundings, nor does it lie within the power of a finite mind to picture the beauteous grandeur that in every direction presents a scene of splendor.

These valley lands possess so much natural fertility that they furnish profitable investment to growers of wheat, corn and other cereals—as well as furnish an invitation to successful tobacco culture, an industry that, while yet in its infancy here, will soon become one of the most profitable enterprises to the progressive farmer. Clover also grows luxuriantly here.

As much or more may be said of their desirability for fruit culture—it having been practically demonstrated that apples can be grown with great success whose flavor and keeping qualities are not surpassed by the most famous variety grown in New York. They also grow to great perfection in shape and color, maturing to a degree that makes them eagerly sought for by lovers of the fruit.

The peach is none the less a success, as some of the most luscious varieties of this superior fruit are grown here, which will rival in flavor the famous Georgia peach, a claim that is distinctive, but based on the experience and judgment of practical fruit growers and fastidious consumers.

Grapes grow to the greatest perfection, and the reason that the culture of this delicious fruit has not been wide spread is the meagre railroad facilities that have embarrassed shipment. This particular section is known as the home of the celebrated Catawba grape, a fruit that enjoys great popularity as one of the sweetest attractions of the vineyard. The county around Marion is well adapted to the cultivation of every variety of grape, and the near future will see the hillsides of this section hanging with beautiful clusters of this beautiful fruit. It has been shown that the valley lands are not alone adapted to the

successful culture of the grape, as just as fine results can be had where the hillsides are properly prepared.

Marion's location is admirably set forth in the following reference to her railroad advantages, including the two lines already built and those in contemplation, as well as to her relative distance from the principal cities of the country, all of which speaks for itself:

"From Knoxville east to the Atlantic ocean there is not a town or city that has cross or competitive railroads, with outlets to a market where manufacturers could dispose of their goods. The Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad is now completed from Charleston, S. C., to Marion, N. C. The contract for the completion of this road to Ashland, on the Ohio River, is let, and a portion of the road already graded. This road crosses the Western North Carolina, a division of the Richmond and Danville railroad, at Marion, N. C., and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, at Johnson City, Tenn., thereby making Johnson City, Tenn., and Marion, N. C., the only two cities east of Knoxville, and the only points between Knoxville and the Atlantic ocean, a distance of about 500 miles, that have competitive railroads, or at which a manufacturer can establish business, as competitive freight rates to a manufacturer are of great importance and an indispensable necessity to his success, and this we all know can only be obtained where there are two or more independent traffic lines, such as Marion, N. C., now enjoys."

Below is an interesting table of distances, giving Marion world wide connections:

Miles

Marion to Chicago.....	952
Marion to Cincinnati	538
Marion to Richmond.....	338
Marion to Savannah.....	420
Marion to Augusta.....	288
Marion to Knoxville.....	171
Marion to Charleston.....	319
Marion to Asheville.....	42
Marion to Black's, S. C.....	70

From the notes of a thoughtful writer, who has spent his life in western North Carolina, I quote the following:

Any one, from the foregoing description, will realize at a glance that the climate of such a territory must be dry, elastic, bracing, exhilarating and healthful. The cold winds from the north are broken by the protecting heights of the Blue Ridge and thrown up high into the atmospheric currents, leaving the entire county pleasant and protected.

The county is a grandly shaped cove or hollow in the

great range of mountains surrounding it, and no better spot can be found for healthfulness. There are no cold, steady winds in winter. Snow falls rarely, and is of short duration. Violent snowstorms are unknown.

Gold Mining in N. C.

THE UWHARRIE RIVER SECTION THE RICHEST IN THE STATE.

"Take a pan full of dirt anywhere on my land and if it doesn't show gold I will give you any fifty acres I own."

What do you think of that for an offer? A representative of the JOURNAL was in Montgomery county a few days ago and the above proposition was made to him by several land owners in what is known as the Uwharrie river section, the best mining locality, but the least known of any in the State.

Up to a few months ago it was a long, hard drive forty miles over rough roads, but since the completion of the Yadkin railroad a drive of ten or twelve miles takes you to the centre of it. If you desire to see the different methods used in obtaining gold this is the place to go, for in a distance of ten miles, beginning, at the mouth of the Uwharrie and not more than one mile from it on either side, you can see all the processes used for saving gold, from the crudest to the most elaborate.

If you like we will take a trip through the country together. Starting from Salisbury we go down the Yadkin railroad to Albemarle, the county seat of Stanly, and hiring a conveyance we start next morning for the Eldorado of North Carolina. After a pleasant drive of eight miles we cross the Yadkin river just north of the Uwharrie, and on inquiring we find that we are only three-quarters of a mile from the Moratock mines, so we decide to make that our first objective point. Arriving at the mine we find that the greatest activity prevails. Mr. Muffly, the superintendent, is getting the new mill ready to begin work and in a week's time expects to begin milling ore with ten stamps. We are shown about the mine by the superintendent and see huge piles of ore, in which you can sometimes see the gold sparkling, nicely stacked up at the head of a tramway ready to be put in the cars and conveyed to the mill, about three hundred yards down the mountain. The mine is being worked as an open cut, that is, no shafts are being sunk and everything is expected to go through the mill, from the grass roots down. We learn that the property is owned by three northern parties, and that it is a close company and no stock is for sale.—*Danville Journal.*

HOW GOLD IS PANNELED.

Leaving the Moratock we find ourselves after a circuitous route of half a mile at the Worth mine, and here we are initiated in the mysteries of using the pan and hand-rocker. We hear a peculiar noise on the branch below us, and wending our way in that direction we find an old man busily engaged in rocking what looks to us like an old barrel sawn through lengthwise. He tells us this is a hand-rocker. The dirt and rocks are put in it with several buckets of water, and with a motion like rocking a baby's cradle the dirt is dissolved and is poured out with the water. This is kept up until the rocks are all clean, and then by a different motion all the heavier

Wishing to locate ourselves, and knowing no other point to inquire for, we find that we are half a mile from the Uwharrie.

Two hundred yards below, at the forks of a road, we find two stores, and are surprised to learn that gold—dust gold—is a common currency of the country, and that a good part of the population depend entirely on the gold that they get out of the streams for their living. Here we are also shown considerable quantities of the precious metal, and are allowed to handle one nugget worth several hundred dollars.

Mr. Sanders, the proprietor of one of the stores, goes with us over to the Sanders Mine and shows us where not



NEGROES WORKING SAND AND GRAVEL WITH PAN AND ROCKER.

matter is settled to the bottom and the lighter rocks are thrown out. When this has been continued until there is but very little left in the bottom the gold is picked out and the rocker is ready to be refilled. We also see at this place the panning operation going on, which is done in very much the same way, only on a much smaller scale, a pan about the size of a common frying pan being used. Upon inquiry we learn that the property was worked years ago on a very extensive scale, and that a large amount of gold had been taken from it. But at present the parties working on it are paying a certain part of what they find as a royalty, and are netting about \$3 per day to the hand.

less than \$50,000 in gold nuggets were taken out in one month about a year ago by the people living in the neighborhood. Since then Senator Spooner and associates have bought the property, with the Worth Mine and several others, and expect to put up an extensive hydraulic plant in the near future.

Leaving the Sanders mine we go up the river, taking our time, by way of Cedar, Haw, Buck Mountain, Bird, Mosely, Adeline, Hog Pen Branch, Dry Hollow and Bunnell Mountain mines, all gravel, and see the Long Tom, Sluice Boxes and Log Rocker in operation. The Long Tom is a long box-like concern with sides only a few inches high; along the bottom, which is about two feet

wide, is nailed cross strips, and at the upper end raised above the bottom is a piece of sheet iron punched full of holes and water running on it. On this is placed the dirt to be washed and the water carries everything except the coarse rocks through the holes on to the bottom of the box, the heavier particles, such as gold, remaining, while the dirt is carried away by the water. The Sluice Box is simply a trough with a flat bottom, across which are nailed strips or riffles. It is placed in the creek so that water will run through it and the dirt is dumped into it and carried off by the water, leaving any nuggets that may have been in it lodged against the riffles. The Log Rocker is a section of a large tree hollowed out with grooves cut in the bottom in which quick-silver is placed; a small stream of water flows into it at the upper end and the dirt is gradually fed into it and washed down by a rocking motion over the quicksilver, which takes up the gold as soon as it touches it. This is a slow process, but an excellent one when the gold is fine.

On up the river we go by Riggins' Hill, about two hundred yards from the stream where the gentlemanly owner Mr. H. McCoy, Jr., gives us our first experience under ground. We are allowed to get in the bucket and the hoisting engine slowly lowers us down the main shaft one hundred feet under the surface and we are shown three parallel veins of brown quartz averaging in width from one to three feet and worth \$125 per ton in gold and silver. The work going on here is of a developing nature, but extensive works for the proper treatment of the ore will soon be erected.

At Burney's bridge, ten miles above the mouth of the Uwharrie, we cross that stream and start down it. One mile and a half from the bridge we come to the Russell mine, owned by an English company, where seventy head of stamps are crushing the ore night and day.

A mile below the Russell, and one half mile from the river, is the Appalachian mine owned by another English company. At this place the mill (forty stamps) is not running but the pumps are lifting the water in a steady stream from one hundred and fifty feet below. Mr. Skirm, the superintendent, shows us through the mill and explains the *modus operandi* of treating the ore from the time it is blasted out until the gold is extracted and melted into bars.

Leaving the Appalachian we pass by the Morris Mountain, Sally Coggins, Crump and Pass Harris mines. At the latter five miles above the mouth of the river we strike across the country for home leaving the mining section behind us and convinced that if we were moneyed men instead of poor newspaper scribes we would pitch our tent in this land of gold.

Had this locality been in California it would have been torn to pieces years ago, but capital and enterprise are sadly lacking in this part of the Old North State.

Take for instance the Uwharrie river, a small stream one hundred feet wide, known to be rich in gold, the centre of this district, every vein in the section crossing it, every foot of land on the slopes of the mountains which shut it in showing gold, and every stream emptying into it having been successfully worked for

gold, and still the first thing towards working its bed has never been done.

The day cannot be far distant when all these facts will be known to the outside world, and fortunes will be made by those who take advantage of it.

OUR COMPANY'S CHANCES.

VIEWED BY WHAT OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Aside from our other valuable properties, our twenty some miles of the Uwharrie River sold to us on a guarantee of deposits of gold of from \$1 to \$5 for every cubic yard of its bed and shores (the conformation of which is almost the same as that of the river mentioned in the article given below, and free from the disadvantages of a heavy impost to gravel and steep sides, and having in its favor an easy current, plenty of head of water, admirable ground for tailings, splendid situations for both cradling and hydraulicing,) we have a property that will yield not thousands but millions of dollars in gold and thousands in pearls* and precious stones.

The following article is from the New York *Sun* of Monday, September 28th, 1891. Note how quickly English capitalists take hold of our sources of wealth, that through ignorance or carelessness we neglect.

News of the Mining World.

TURNING A BIG RIVER FROM ITS COURSE TO FIND GOLD—

A GREAT WORK OF RIVER ENGINEERING—THE ENTERPRISE REWARDED BY RICH FINDS AT RED ROCK—SPECULATORS PICKING UP MINES IN THE BLACK HILLS—A GOOD DEAL OF PROSPECTING IN NEW IDAHO DISTRICTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Success seems at last to have crowned one of the most gigantic mining enterprises ever undertaken in California. Despatches from Oroville say that the men at work in the Golden Gate and Golden Feather Mines in the bed of the Feather River in Butte County, which has been diverted from its course after many unsuccessful attempts to dam it, are now making enormous cleanups. The gravel is literally sprinkled with gold. A large force of men are employed in moving the enormous beds of gravel and cleaning the bed rock of its gold. The exact amount that is being taken from the river bed is not made known to the public. It is the general belief, based upon well-known facts, that immense quantities of gold are being taken out. At usual in such cases, the management prefers to keep the actual results secret. The mines are kept dry by

* The bed of this river is filled with pearl-growing mussels, from the shells of many of which handsome pearls have been taken out.

enormous pumps, and elevators are kept running, while both day and night shifts are busy at work. The effect is striking at night when viewing the long line of electric lights where but a few weeks ago a great river was flowing. By these lights the miners are enabled to do as much work during the night as they can during the day.

When the river bed was worked by the Argonauts the greatest difficulty was in draining it, and this was accomplished by a dam that was washed away at the first high water, so that all the work of one summer was lost before the mining season of another year began. In the Golden Gate and Golden Feather mine this was the smallest part of the labor undertaken. The river was successfully dammed last year, and the dam was made so strong and secure that it withstood the winter floods. Hence the stream was turned some weeks earlier this summer than ever before known. Had the manager found the river bed in the same condition as in 1867, 1857, and 1858, the task would have been easy; but on turning the water from the channel a mightier problem was presented than that of draining the channel. This was to remove the enormous quantity of gravel that filled the bed from twenty to forty feet deep. Had pioneer miners found this situation when they attempted to mine the Feather River they would have ceased work at once; but Manager McLaughlin went to the task with the utmost energy. A large force of men was set to work with wheelbarrows and shovels to remove the mass of compact gravel, averaging twenty-five feet deep and from sixty to one hundred feet wide. The mines are in a narrow channel between high and precipitous hills, and there was no place to move the gravel. Hence it became necessary to dig down into the bed and pile the gravel on top of one portion. As soon as this excavation was made and bed rock on the bottom of the river was cleaned of its gold the great hole thus made was used for a dumping ground for the next section, and it is in this manner that the mines are now being worked. This is a slow and laborious process, for it is impossible to use water upon the gravel, for there is no place to wash it to. Teams cannot be used owing to the narrow and cramped situation of the mine in the cañon, and this compels the handling of numberless tons of gravel by hand labor. Owing to this slow process only a small portion of the mine has thus far been stripped of its gravel covering.

In the Golden Feather mine the work will be done more expeditiously, for three hydraulic elevators will be placed in it to be run by water power, and the gravel can be lifted from the bed and moved very rapidly in large sluices which will carry it down the river over the foot of the dam. A permanent dam is being built at the head of the Golden Feather mine, which will last for many years, and as a gigantic canal instead of a flume will be used, it follows that work upon the mine will continue for a series of years. The elevators that will begin work this week will have all the power of moving the gravel that a hydraulic pipe would, so that the last named mine will be rapidly stripped of its gravel and the pay streak next to the bed rock will be reached.

The Feather River has the richest gold bearing channel known in mining history in the early days of California. Oresville on its bank became the third town in California during the early gold mining period. Its annual output for years added many millions to the circulating medium of the world. Where the river could be turned vast treasures were obtained. In its bed were the famous Sailor Cape, Whiterock, and Union Cape mines. From Cape mine in a single day \$36,000 was taken, and one band of auriferous gravel yielded \$936. Owing to the lack of organized capital, engineering skill, and the enormous difficulties to be encountered, some of the richest portions of the Feather River were left untouched. This was the case with that strip now known as the Golden Gate mine.

The attention of Major Frank McLaughlin was called to this rich river bed. He became interested, and prepared maps, plans, specifications and drawings of the river, and with these went to England, where two companies were by his efforts organized. The first is known as the Golden Gate, with a capital of \$250,000, and the other is known as Golden Feather, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Major McLaughlin was made resident manager of both mines, and for the past two years an immense amount of preparatory work has been done. The portion of Feather River sought to be worked was in a narrow cañon. To reach it roads had to be constructed at large expense, buildings erected, and tools and machinery provided. A flume sixty feet wide and 3,200 feet long was completed and the pumps were quickly rigged, but before the channel could be drained of its seepage water early and severe rains set in, the river became a raging torrent, and the dam crumbled to pieces in the flood, the flume washed away, and the whole labor for the season was irretrievably lost.

The company, nothing daunted, set to work the following spring and a second dam was built, and every precaution was taken to make it stand during the winter. The estimated cost of this work was over \$200,000. Everything now being shipshape, there is nothing to prevent the speedy consummation of the great enterprise.

OUR PROPERTY AS OTHERS SAW IT.

"Take for instance the Uwharrie River, a small stream 100 feet wide, known to be rich in gold, the centre of this district; every vein in the section crossing it, every foot of land on the slopes of the mountains, which shut it in, showing gold, and every stream emptying into it, having been successfully worked for gold and still the first thing towards working its bed has never been done. The day cannot be far distant when all these facts will be known to the outside world, and fortunes will be made by those who take advantage of it."

By special Report from actual visit of reporter of the Danvers Journal, of February 20, 1890, who went over the ground.

COPY OF UWHARRIE RIVER REPORT.

By N. S. HIGGINS, Mining Engineer.

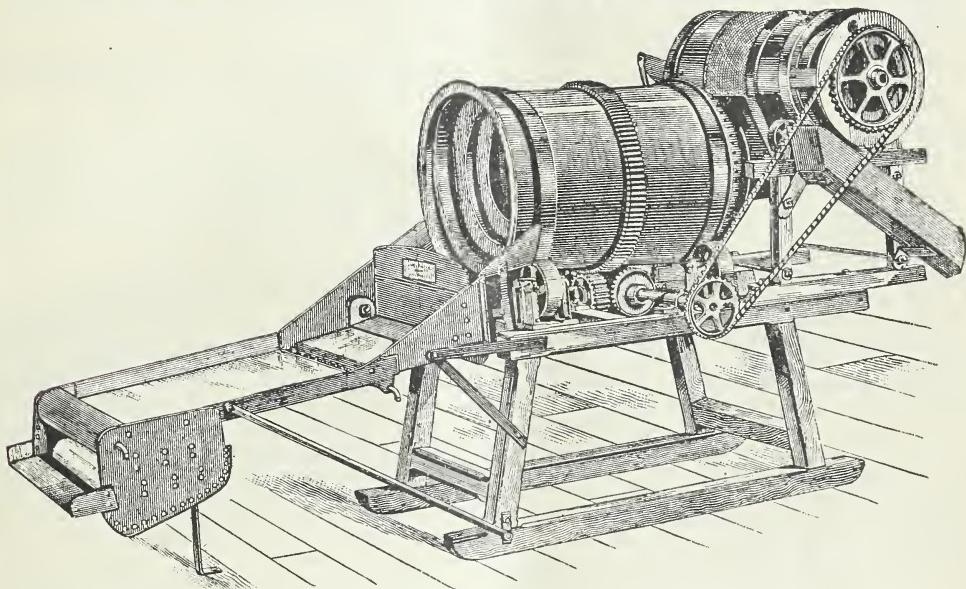
GENTLEMEN :

Prior to the discovery of gold in California, North Carolina's product of gold was the largest of any State in the Union, in fact, one-fifth of all the gold coined at the various mints in the United States was the product of this State, excepting, of course, the re-coining of foreign bullion and coins.

In the State of North Carolina no County has been more productive of gold than Montgomery, along that section of the county drained by the Uwharrie River. Numerous creeks and branches empty into it, conveying the drift from the hill-sides.

gone by produced a large amount of gold by milling the ores occurring in the slate veins on the property ; the mine not being located on the branch proper but on a side prong of it flowing from the Northeast.

Near by and above the Worth branch comes Cedar Creek. On a prong flowing into it is the recent extraordinary Tebe Sanders gold find which so far as has been developed, proves to be a rich surface deposit of gold resulting from the decomposition of the slates and the disintegration of the outcrops of a number of small veins running through the formation. Many of the beds of grit along down this branch were rich in gold and



THE COOK AMALGAMATOR WITH PLACER ATTACHMENT.

The above cut shows the new Placer Attachment which converts the Cook Amalgamator into a very valuable and efficient Placer Machine. This attachment is set on at the front end of the Amalgamator and is operated from the driving spindle. It consists of a double screening cylinder, the inner screen of which has a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch mesh and the outer screen a 1-to-mesh. The auriferous dirt runs directly from the sluice box into the cylinder of the Placer Attachment where it is screened down to 1-to of an inch. The screenings passing directly into the cylinder of the Amalgamator while the refuse is carried through to the discharge spout by the spiral channels in the cylinder. Gold larger than one-tenth of an inch would be caught in the riffles of the sluice box. These are the machines to be used on our Uwharrie River property.

Among the various creeks and branches beginning nearest its mouth on the Yadkin River, may be named Island Creek, along which many gravel beds are found, formed by the slow decomposition and drift from the hill-sides, which in places were concentrated by the wash of the creek into rich deposits of gold ; a large portion of which occurred in nuggets from a few dwts. to one, two and three lbs. in weight. The origin of most of this gold being from small surface veins running through the sedimentary slates and formations.

Next in order is Dutchman Creek, on which rich diggings were found.

Next going up the Uwharrie River is the Worth Branch, on which the old Worth mine is located, which in years

paid to clean up with hand-rockers from year to year as they accumulated. This creek and many others going towards the head of the Uwharrie River were rich in gold, affording good sluice and rocker washings.

Haw branch and the Buck Mt. on the East and the Cotton mine on the West were all gold producers.

Spencer Creek with Bunnell Mt. on its waters produced a great deal of coarse gold, the surface to the top of this mountain showing good pannings.

On the West, McLeans Creek and the Pass Harris Mines produced more or less gold, and further up the river the Crump Mine for the time being, was a wonderful producer of gold, a great deal of which was in nuggets of considerable size and value.

On the East and still further up the river the Steele Mine, or Genesee, is located, which has produced a large amount of gold from the slate veins. The small branch running through this property and the Pleas Sanders tract and mine, was rich in fine gold, and small pieces of the slates showing a great deal of coarse gold, indicating other veins on these properties that still remain undeveloped.

Then as we progress towards the head of the Uwharrie River we find the Appalachian and the Russell mines, the latter being a large hill of partially decomposed slates through which numerous small veins are running in almost every direction, creating an enormous mass of low grade ores.

Many other localities might be named along the river from its source to its mouth, rich in gold, but enough has been stated to show that the Uwharrie passes through a section of the State especially rich in veins ores, and sedimentary formations from which the gold bearing beds in the creeks and branches have been formed, not so much by the force of waters, but *beds of till or initial drift* that have slowly moved down the hill-sides by successive freezing, thawing and gravitation aided by the moisture from snows and either gentle or pelting rains filling up the hollows, gulleys and ravines, the drainage of which, increased by springs on the hill-sides, forming branches and creeks which have moved these gravel beds into the river as they have accumulated; the location and value of such accumulations changing as they concentrate along the wash of the streams from year to year; storms which produce sudden rises in the creeks and branches during exceptionally wet weather booming such deposits lower and lower down the streams and into the river, creating bars or sand bottoms above any obstruction to their flow or in their bends, such deposits may now be seen all along down the Uwharrie as it flows through one of the richest sections of the State in gold.

The proposition to practically work these bars and flats, if properly conducted, must result in rich finds of gold and develop many rich veins of precious metal other than gold. This field of enterprise is open and a new one here to be developed.

From what has been heretofore stated in regard to the value of all the streams emptying into the Uwharrie and the rich mines on either side of the stream, that have been worked to great profit, and rich and extensive surface finds of gold as at Crump, Pass Harris, Morris Mountain, Bunnell Mountain, Tebe Sanders, Island Creek, Dutchman Creek and others, there can be no doubt that the bed of the Uwharrie River is rich in gold, in fact, it would be unreasonable to suppose otherwise.

The foregoing statement are the results of personal tests, examinations and observations.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed] H. S. HIGGINS, M. E.
Feb. 4th, 1890.

WHAT THE "SALISBURY TRUTH" SAYS OF MR. HIGGINS.

Feb. 20th, 1890.

"We are pleased to hear that Mr. N. S. Higgins, M. E., has been selected to open up the Nott Gold Mine in Union County, S. C. Mr. Higgins is a thoroughly equipped miner, a man of much intelligence and practical experience in the mining business, and is probably the best informed expert in the South, having worked, prospected and managed mines in every section of the country. The Nott mine was sold by Mr. J. M. Hadden to a rich syndicate in Philadelphia a short time ago and they will proceed to develop it. With Higgins at the helm, if there are not favorable evidences of great value within a reasonable time we shall begin to doubt their existence. If there is gold there Higgins will find it and bring it out."

WHAT EDISON, THE GREAT ELECTRICAL AND INVENTOR OF THE PHONOGRAPH, SAYS:

Prof. Edison has engaged rooms in Charlotte for one year. He says he came here because he considers North Carolina the richest mineral country in the world.—Carolina Watchman, Feb. 20, 1890.

SOLD FOR \$30,000.

✓ *Latest from Montgomery.*

We learn from parties from Montgomery county, who were in town a few days ago, that the gold fever is still high and numbers of experts from the North are in the Uwharrie river section ready to gobble up everything that is found at good prices. Several good prospects have been opened lately. Among them, one on Geo. Henderson's land, found by Gabriel Harris, of Eldorado; this find is a small quartz vein, very rich and only about three feet from the Uwharrie river and running across that stream just below the Saunders tract.

It had only just been uncovered when Mr. Coleman, of Thomasville, arrived on the scene and took a ninety-days option on it for \$30,000.—Carolina Watchman, Feb. 27, 1890.

FROM THE STATE GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

In Montgomery county the singular concretionary, conglomeritic, quartzite shist, which contains Emmons's paleotrochis, is gold-bearing over wide tracts of country. This fact was noticed by Dr. Emmons. But a still more striking and significant fact is, that a large part of the gold of Montgomery, Davidson and Randolph counties, on the waters of the Yadkin and Uwharrie rivers, is contained in ledges of thin-bedded quartz slates, often pyrophyllitic or feldspathic, and frequently scaly and micaceous.

The range of noted mines, extending twenty miles northward from near the mouth of the Uwharrie river, including the

**Russell, Beck, Laughlin, Jones and others,
come under the description just given.**

These slates, shales, or schists, stand almost vertical, and are generally decomposed to a considerable depth, 20, 40 or 50 feet.—Reprinted from the *Transactions of the Am. Inst. of Mining Engineers*, Vol. X, 1882, page 475.

\$2,000 AT A DOUBLE BLAST.

Senator Hearst's Opinion.

"From two blasts we are told that not less than \$2,000 worth of pure gold nuggets were

quickly gathered up, and this does not include the gold that was yet to be separated from the quartz. ***"

*** Such a mine—a veritable bonanza indeed—as this has proved to be naturally creates excitement. ***"

*** but those gentlemen from the Northwest who were there Tuesday, were perfectly astounded, and Senator Hearst was heard to say that he had seen the rich mines of California but this was the richest gold-deposit he had ever seen."—From the *Carolina Watchman*, Jan. 20, 1890.

PART IV.

RESUMÉ.

The Company owns gold and mineral land in four of the richest gold producing counties in North Carolina. (Rutherford, Montgomery, McDowell and Davidson).

The Company owns nearly 20 miles of the Uwharrie River surrounded by gold mines, crossed by gold veins, surrounded by mountains whose sides yield abundance of gold and whose bed and shores yield from \$1 to \$5 in pure gold for every cubic yard of sand or gravel.

The Company will work this by Hydraulic Machinery, Cradles, Rockers, Hand Washing, Amalgamation, etc., and at certain favorable points will turn the stream into a new channel leaving the immense wealth of the old bed uncovered and easy to work. (See pages 23 and 24.)

The Company has succeeded in beating off English and foreign capital and has secured the most valuable gold-mining property in the United States to-day.

The Company by purchase and option controlling large tracts of the very finest mineral land in these counties must necessarily, sooner or later, exhaust its free claims and the value of the Reserved Claims held for the benefit of the Company and its stockholders will increase immensely in value as the adjoining claims are worked and developed. Furthermore, we can give away but a limited number of claims when the immense demand is considered, and when that day comes we will not sell a share of stock for less than \$1,000. Nor would any stockholder be wise to sell as soon as the rise in value begins. It therefore behooves every wise business

man and investor to take hold at once, and Agents who are to profit by our offer have only a limited time in which to do it.

1. Shares of Stock are worth \$10 and will not be sold to any one for a dollar less than this price.
2. Each person on payment of \$10 receives one full paid, non-assessable share of stock, and to each one is given a Free Mining Right or Claim.
3. Every 10th Claim is reserved by the Company for the benefit of all its stockholders who participate in the profits of same whether by mining or by sale at time of increased values.
4. All dividends will be paid in gold.
5. Aside from the value of the Free Claims the shareholder has a better and safer investment than Government Bonds, and besides stands a chance to find minerals or gems of the utmost value on his claim.
6. Mechanics and artisans of all kinds will be given the first chance in work to be done.
7. The Company will advance money to build houses, to construct a branch railway, to aid in the purchase of mining tools and machinery, to sink shafts, deflect water-ways, etc., etc.

How to Secure Shares and Claims.

So liberal is our offer and so brilliant the prospects of the Company that our stock and Free Claims are selling in large and small blocks very fast. Hence if you want one or more shares and the Free claims that go with them you must give the matter your immediate attention.

\$10 purchases one share of stock and entitles the holder to one Free Claim.

\$20 purchases two shares of stock and entitles the holder to two Free Claims.

\$50 purchases five shares of stock and entitles the holder to five Free Claims.

\$100 purchases ten shares of stock and entitles the holder to ten Free Claims.

\$500 purchases fifty shares of stock and entitles the holder to fifty Free Claims.

\$1,000 purchases one hundred shares of stock and entitles the holder to one hundred Free Claims.

\$5,000 purchases five hundred shares of stock and entitles the holder to five hundred Free Claims.

If you haven't the ready money to pay in full for Stock *at once*, send \$2.00 for each share you want and we will hold them for 30 days for you during which time you can pay the balance.

Thus if you want to *secure one* share and one Free Claim send \$2.00.

If you want to *secure five* shares and five Free Claims send \$10.00.

If you want to *secure twenty* shares and twenty Free Claims send \$40.00.

If you want to *secure one hundred* shares and one hundred Free Claims send \$200.00.

You can pay the balance any time within 30 days and we will forward the Stock to you as soon as it is paid. Meantime we send you a receipt with the seal of the Company and signed by the President and Treasurer.

Poverty is a Crime.

With the innumerable opportunities to make money and make it honestly in this age of advance and invention, discoveries and new developments, poverty is in many instances a crime. A man has no right to bury his talent in a napkin when, by judicious investment and proper, intelligent care, he can double and quadruple it and make his life one of ease and comfort, instead of toil, drudgery and hardship; and not only bless himself but his family as well.

The financial history of this country is filled with instances of plough-boys, farmers, clerks, laborers, mechanics and the like rising by just such procedure from poverty to opulence. Note the most pertinent cases of Mackay, O'Brien, Flood, Stanford, Huntington, Vanderbilt, Gould, Rockefeller, Flagler, Havermeyer, Spreckles, etc.

Combining intelligence and perseverance with the motto of "*nothing risked nothing gained*," they have from the very smallest beginnings become millionaires. "What one man has done another can do" is true, but to do it he cannot suck his thumbs and look at a dollar a thousand times before he decides to invest it, or worse yet, spend every penny as fast as he earns it on personal gratification, and perhaps dissipation. "*Sow now and reap later*" should be his motto.

Be active, wise, intelligent, industrious; look out for every chance in life and seize fickle fortune before she eludes your grasp. We do not counsel the farmer, blacksmith, clerk, store-keeper, waiter, machinist, laborer, etc., to give up good, steady, paying work and rush off to new fields, but we do advise him to save his money and invest it when he sees a good thing, and when wealth, little or much, comes to him, to again double and quadruple it at every opportunity.

There is no better or safer investment to-day than the Capital Stock of the *North Carolina Gold Mining and Bullion Company*, as is attested on all sides by newspapers, mining experts, mine superintendents, business men, senators, county officials, surveyors, assayers, mining engineers, lawyers, bankers, etc.

The stock is now at par (\$10 a share). Read, study and verify the mass of facts and overwhelming proofs given in the preceding pages and when thoroughly satisfied send *at once* for as many shares as you or you and your neighbors can handle, and share in what is going to be the greatest gold bonanza of the century.

The North Carolina Gold-Mining and Bullion Co.

18 Wall Street, New York.

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North Carolina Gold-Mining & Bullion Co.

No. 18 Wall Street, New York.

Price of Shares for 90 Days, \$10.

A free Mining Claim given with each share purchased.

The Company reserves every tenth claim for the benefit of non-working shareholders, and to aid in the erection of quartz crushers, stamping mills, separators, sluice-ways, houses, forge, shaftings and test wells.

Each Claim-holder may sell his claim if he so desires, or if he or she cannot work a claim, the Company's agents will do it for him at actual cost.

One-tenth of the gross value of all finds of gold and precious stones found on free claims by claim-holders, must be paid to the Company for the benefit of its stockholders as soon as the assay or sale of same is made.

The price of shares will probably be advanced in 90 days.

The Company does not bind itself to give a Claim with every share of stock after 90 days.

Each Claim will be duly surveyed and registered, and will be the absolute property of the shareholder for fifty years whether he sells his stock or not.

LEGAL DECISION.

Succession of Interest in Mining Claims.—An interest claimed by an intestate in a mining claim at the time of his death is an interest in real estate, and descends to his heirs, who alone can maintain an action to quiet title thereto. The right to maintain such action is not conferred upon the administrator of the intestate by Rev. St. U. S. sections 2322, 2324, providing that the locator of mining claims, "their heirs and assigns," so long as they comply with the laws of the United States, and with the State and local regulations not in conflict therewith, shall have the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface included within the lines of their locations, and that, upon failure to comply with the conditions as to annual labor, the ground shall be open to re-location, provided that the original locator, their heirs, assigns, or "legal representatives," have not resumed work upon such claim after failure, and before such location. Under Act Cong. May 10, 1872, declaring that only those who are citizens of the United States, or having properly declared their intention to become such, can either locate or purchase mineral lands, an allegation of citizenship, or its equivalent, is necessary to constitute a good complaint in a proceeding to determine adverse mining claims preliminary to the issuance of a patent therefor.

Keeler v. Trueman, Supreme Court of Colorado, 25 Pac. Rep. 311.

If you want a share or shares of this stock and the Free Mining Claim that goes with it, thereby giving you the triple chance to secure a fortune by heavy dividends, sale of your claim to adjacent claim-owners at a heavy advance, or to the Company, and the chance of finding thousands in gold and diamonds in your own claim, *send on immediately*, for the shares are going fast.

\$2 secures you an Option. Send that AT ONCE and perfect your chance. The other \$8 you can send any time within thirty days.

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